

FIRST EDITION

Colored People in the Cars.

The Cincinnati Newspaper War.

The Disaster at Richmond.

A Terrible Affair at Sea.

A Letter from Mazzini.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE RICHMOND TRAGEDY.

Thrilling Statement of One of the Fortunate Survivors.

The Richmond papers continue to be filled with particulars of the great disaster. From yesterday's *Enquirer* we take the following:

Attracted by the deep interest felt in regard to the decision of the Supreme Court of the State about to be delivered in the Mayoralty case, my partner, Dr. W. M. Withers, and myself, determined to visit the courtroom in the Capitol. On reaching it, we found, though half an hour too early for the opening of the court, a gathering crowd, the gallery being then filled. Leaving the room, we walked through the library, whiling away the time until the hour of the opening of the court. When we returned both the courtroom and clerk's office were being rapidly thronged with many of our best and most noted citizens. As we led by the hand of Providence, we entered the courtroom and took our position in front of the fireplace, over which a mantle-piece nailed to the wall of the building. Dr. Withers then remarked, "See how the floor sways to the centre; but I suppose those in charge of such things know that it is all right." I noticed a deflection of several inches, but saw no change from what I had on previous occasions observed to be its condition.

A general good humor seemed to pervade the entire assemblage. Pleasant words and kindly greetings were exchanged around, and no one seemed to be in a hurry. Friends and acquaintances dropped in and took their seats and positions before the bar of the court. Being as it were, on the flank of the crowd and facing the entrance, my position was peculiarly favorable for personal observation of the whole apartment—of what was to transpire. Every moment we were expecting to hear the clock toll the hour of eleven—the time announced for the decision, upon which so many hopes and eager expectations were dependent. The court revived languishing business, and restore peace and harmony to our city. The lawyers and judges had gathered around their tables. Judge Joyner had entered from the conference room, and after adjusting the window shades, looking to officers of the court and counsel, took his seat, with papers in hand, at the centre of the bench; then Judge Anderson made his appearance, and sat on the right and near the north side.

Other members of the court were coming by this time. The room was fully packed, and available space on the floor of the court and clerks' rooms, in the gallery, and on the steps seemed to be occupied. Just then I heard a sharp crack, felt a sympathetic thrill and shudder, which I knew was the result of a man of every degree, as though one nerve of sensation was common to all. Momentarily there came a gentle bending of the floor, a surge, a crash beneath our feet, a shout as from one vast throat; the gallery, with its death-dealing freight and weight, fell headlong and heavily, tumbling over on the devoted heads of those below, even beyond the centre of the room; the shock on the floor of the hall beneath; the immediate section or drawing down of the heavy ceiling above, with its broken and splintered joists, boards, and laths; a blinding, suffocating, all-pervading storm of lime, mortar, and the foul, black, accumulated dust of three-fourths of a century; an awful pause, a silence as profound as the grave. Then arose from that world of agony a wail of agony intense as to curdle my blood and pierce through the very marrow of my bones.

When the crash came both Dr. Withers and myself turned and seized hold of the mantelpiece also, a shiver ran through my frame. Withers and the boy obtained an insecure footing on the crumbling and falling hearth, and finally managed to get on the portion of the floor by the judges' stand, which remains. The former was struck on the head by the falling ceiling and received several cuts and bruises on the face. I being at the corner and near the window, which was most fortunately raised, was left hanging without any support under my feet. While in that position portions of the falling ceiling struck me on the head, and I was right arm and forced me to relax my hold with it. Feeling about to fall, and despairingly throwing out my left arm, I caught a projection of the window sill and drew myself up until my feet touched a projecting ledge of the wall, and thus was saved. I found there Mr. William Taylor, merchant, and one or two others, where we remained in safety, but agonized spectators of the horrid scenes just beneath, and from which we so narrowly and providentially escaped, until some friend threw a plank from the judges' stand over the chasm to the window, over which we walked.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Baltimore Hates to Face the Music, but Does It After a Fashion—Colored People in the Cars.

The Baltimore American of Saturday has the case of Alexander Thompson, of New York, vs. the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company, action to recover damages for the ejection of a plaintiff, a colored citizen of New York, from a car of the defendant, was taken up for trial on Thursday, and the defendant filed four pleas. Yesterday the plaintiff's counsel filed a replication to the defendant's pleas, to the second and third counts of which the counsel for the defendant demurred. Upon the argument of this demurrer the whole question came up, and the judgment of the court upon the demurrer was conclusive of the whole case.

Judge Giles delivered the following opinion:—"Certainly no one can be excluded from carriage by a common carrier on account of color, religious belief, political relations, or prejudice. But while recognizing the right of the man to be carried on the same footing with the white man, it is unreasonable to assign different places in the cars to passengers of each color? If the place assigned to the colored man is in a car, it is reasonable, safe, and convenient as the one assigned to the white man, in what respect is he injured or his rights abridged? The question is whether a carrier may not, in the exercise of his private right of property, and in the due performance of his public duty, separate passengers by any other rule than that of sex. The ladies' car is known upon every well-regulated railroad, and its propriety is doubted by none. In the absence, therefore, of any legislation prohibiting the carrier from making any distinction between passengers on account of race or color, what is there to prevent him from so arranging his cars as to carry his colored passengers in one apartment and his white passengers in another? Would it not conduce to the comfort and safety of both, and to secure order, preserve the peace, and maintain the rights of both carriers and passengers? Would not such a regulation be as reasonable and proper under all the circumstances as the one in reference to the separate

tion of the sexes? If, therefore, the defendant in the carriage of colored people, or had assigned to each car a certain place for them, I would have held such a regulation reasonable and proper. But the facts in this case present to such justification for the carrier. It had not provided seats for colored passengers in any of its cars, and although taking from the plaintiff the usual fare, ordered him, through its conductor, to go out and stand on the platform. This was not a discharge of its duty as a common carrier of passengers, and there is nothing to its charter which entitles it to any right to discriminate between passengers who are orderly and well-behaved, and who offer to pay their fare. This is my view on the general question.

A jury was sworn, and by agreement of counsel the damages in favor of the plaintiff were assessed at \$10.

Mr. Stirling said that this suit had been brought not to make money, but to ascertain the law.

HOW THE OPINION WAS RECEIVED.

The publication of the proceedings in this case had awakened considerable interest in the matter among the citizens, and a large crowd was in attendance in the courtroom, including about fifty colored citizens. They watched the successive steps of the trial with great attention, and evinced much satisfaction during the delivery of the opinion of the Court.

ACTION OF THE PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

An advertisement in another column gives notice that "on and after Monday, May 2, separate cars will be provided on the different lines of the Baltimore City Railway." Such cars will each be designated by the sign—"Colored persons admitted into this car."

WAR IN THE WEST.

The Great Cincinnati Newspaper Duel—The Editor of the "Commercial" Posted as a "Low-Toned Coward," Etc.

The great newspaper duel—which is to be—in Cincinnati excites much comment. It originated in the following article in the *Enquirer*, of which Mr. McLean is editor:

MR. McLEAN POSTS HALSTEAD.

But while the public is a witness to these venomous personal attacks, it is naturally ignorant of the reason of them. Let us see how the simple task to tell the cause. We could have secured the silence of Mr. Halstead, and he knows it but we refused to pay the price asked. Hence his malignant personal defamation.

Now, we simply propose to bring all this matter to a head. Silence on our part has produced license on his part. We—and we take it, the public—are tired of it. Neither we nor Mr. Halstead have any right to make the people parties to what is evidently on his part a personal hate of one of the proprietors of this paper, who we will here say, is unconscious of ever having done him any harm, deed or thought, and with a view of bringing the matter to an abrupt conclusion, we now post Mr. Murat Halstead as a low-toned, vulgar liar, blackguard and coward. Mr. Halstead knows the name of the writer of this article, and where and when to find him.

MR. McLEAN TELLS HALSTEAD HE POSTS HIM. Mr. Washington McLean, the author of the article in yesterday's *Enquirer* denouncing Mr. Halstead, understanding at a late hour last evening, from reliable authority, that he (Mr. Halstead) intended in this morning's issue of the *Commercial* to affect the verities of the real author of the paragraph in the *Enquirer*, caused to be delivered to Mr. Halstead last night the subjoined note, which deprives him of all excuse in the premises:

"On April 28, 1870, Mr. Murat Halstead, Editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial*—I understand from reliable authority that you intend in your tomorrow's paper giving the impression that an ignorant and low-toned editor of the *Enquirer*, denouncing you as a 'low-toned, vulgar liar, blackguard, and coward.' I understand that I have been made responsible for the same. In haste, WASHINGTON McLEAN."

HALSTEAD REPLIES TO MR. McLEAN.

I understand Mr. Washington McLean, by his production of printed matter under the provocation of the *Enquirer*, has had to express his preference for personal warfare through the press, and I do not feel that it is my part to divert the present controversy. Therefore, I notice here the one sentence in Mr. McLean's article in the *Enquirer* that I am prepared to pronounce bold. It is this:

"We could have secured the silence of Mr. Halstead, and he knows it; but we refused to pay the price he asked."

There is nothing within my knowledge that classifies Mr. Halstead as a coward, and I challenge the production of particulars. I have never asked or received, directly or indirectly, a price for silence or for utterance, and I never bought or sought, in personal affairs, any one to speak or call for my name. I have no interest, actual or contingent, and never had any in stocks, or bonds, or public contracts, or in speculative schemes of any name and nature. I enjoy the absolute independence that this interestlessness gives me in journalism, and I am proud of it, and there is no influence that can affect my purpose to speak with freedom of those who are plotting forever in public affairs for their private advantage.

Mr. McLean is the most conspicuous of that class of men who believe in the use of force in his capacity to say or do anything that will give him, in his schemes that incessantly invade the interests of the people, immunity from the criticisms that I may see proper to make in the columns of the *Commercial*.

THE CHALLENGE.

The challenge sends word that the challenge to mortal combat has passed, but there is great difficulty in finding seconds. It is rumored that the weapons will be howitzers, and the fight at a distance of a mile. Unless some one is struck in four hours the duel will be discontinued.

MAZZINI.

The Great Agitator's Review of His Own Labors.

Signor Mazzini has addressed the following letter to Mr. Edgar Quinet:

Dear Friend—I feel a kind of remorse at heart for not having thanked Madame Quinet for sending me her work, and you for the letter which I received from you, and which I have now brought to the Chamber. I do so now, on the point of starting for London. When the book reached me I was very ill. Subsequently I was wholly absorbed by the political situation of Italy. My life is one continued struggle. I would willingly give up the little I have left of my life for one year's quiet, to be able before I die to write a book saying all that I believe to be true about the world as it is, and the future, without sparing personal feeling, without reticence or reserve, and without any other consideration. I am the head of a vast system of practical organization, I must devote all my efforts to evolve from it an equally practical result. There is a multitude of young men and trades unions (associations of workers) to whom I myself have been called to action, and who, right or wrong, consider me as their standard-bearer. I could not forsake them for the purpose of writing a book without feeling guilty of desertion. I am, therefore, going on with a task for which I have no leisure, and which is physically, I have no longer strength enough. I am busy from morning to night writing letters, notes, circulars, instructions, and a few newspaper articles. That is the reason why I have delayed writing to you. Forgive and pity me. I go on working, impelled by the feeling that I have a duty to fulfill—a duty cold, dry, arid, without any poetry or compensation. With the exception of a few bright spirits (amies delles), I no longer esteem the generation for which I am working. That generation is an instrument—nothing more. Do you understand, dear friend, the address of this confession? The generation which we are marching with has fatal instincts, reactions, and impulses, sometimes hatreds, and above all is accustomed to fight. We may, we must, try and get something out of it which will smooth the ground and pave

the way for the future. But we cannot sympathize with it, and we cannot rejoice and suffer with it, we cannot grasp cordially the hand of those who stand by us in the fight. This generation has opinions, but no faith. It denies the existence of God, of immortality, of love, the eternal promise, the future of those who live, the truth in an intelligent and providential law, that is beautiful, good, and holy in the world—a whole heroic trinity of religious feeling from Prometheus to Christ, from Socrates to Kepler—but grovels on its knees before Comte and Bachner. This generation studies, passes, phenomena, but ignores the causes that produce them. It admits law, but ignores the law-giver—the form without the substance—the means without the end. As an inevitable consequence it is a Machiavellian generation, not for expediency and tactics, but a stranger to the moral sense, to the consciousness of the holiness of its works, to the power of truth. It labors to overthrow, yet takes the oath of fidelity to the empire. In Italy it speculates whether, to compass the downfall of the monarchy, an alliance with Prussia or an alliance with Imperial France be preferable—whether, to obtain the Italian Tyrol, it be better to make war against Austria or drive her against Molde-Walschka. That is the point we have reached, the point of the world of Hegel, the worship of strength, justice for all and everywhere, is set down as a Utopian idea. That is the reason why, discouraged and disgusted as I am, I remain at my post. It is possible that I may, in doing so, influence the first acts of a revolution which may beget consequences which are not foreseen at the outset. A whole century may depend upon the initial impulse. Good bye, dear friend, continue unshaken, and preach the truth. Yours from my heart, GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

MURDER AT SEA.

Yesterday morning the British bark, Morning Light, Captain Joseph A. Lavender, which had just arrived from Buenos Ayres, South America, was observed lying in the East river flying her flag with the union down. Captain Garland, of the *Enterprise*, was notified, and officers Dougherty, Sellick, and Doyle, of his command, were sent off to the bark in a small boat to board the vessel and learn the reason for the signal of distress.

When the police officers boarded the vessel, Captain Lavender reported to them that on the 23d ultimo, while at sea, Edward Bevin, one of the crew, while at work on the foretopmast, became involved in a quarrel with Thomas H. Johnston, also one of the crew, and the latter stabbed Bevin in the abdomen with a sheath-knife, inflicting a wound from which death ensued in a few hours. Bevin was buried at sea, and Johnston was placed in irons and brought to this port for trial. The police officers took charge of Johnston, and he was locked up at the New Street Police Station. He will be taken before United States Commissioner Osborn to-day for examination.—*N. Y. Herald* to-day.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

No Business.

Court of Queen's Bench—Albion, P. J.

The President Judge opened the May term of this Court to-day, but there being only fourteen grand jurors in attendance, no business could be taken up until to-morrow, when the Sheriff will return a special venire of twelve names. The panel was organized and discharged until to-morrow.

Civil Cases.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Street.

Schulenberg & Whitney vs. Caraher & Martin. An action on a promissory note to recover for the value of a lot of goods. Judgment for the plaintiff for \$1,000.

George Right vs. Austin Curtin. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff \$217.

Jane Toner vs. James Butler. An action on a promissory note given in payment for a house. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Thayer.

The Pennsylvania Life Insurance Co., assignee, vs. The Aetna Life Insurance Co., assignee, for plaintiff \$1,000.

George Right vs. Austin Curtin. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff \$217.

Jane Toner vs. James Butler. An action on a promissory note given in payment for a house. On trial.

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET SATURDAY.

From the *N. Y. Herald*.

"The week closed on Saturday night, notwithstanding the already considerable progress made towards the completion of the market, and all departments of speculation. The reason of this change is a simple one. At the start of the week the market was in a state of confusion, and the speculators, so often repeated since the first of January, of similar 'bull' essays, promising great profits, but resulting in very short runs, which have largely lowered the market, and have again deceived. As the movement, however, progressed and passed beyond the point of predicted failure, an examination into the nature of the movement, the market seemed to offer more assurance of success now than on former occasions, and induced larger participation on the part of buyers and sellers, and the present excitement."

"The principal arguments in support of a 'bull' movement at this time are, first, an easy money market, with every prospect of its continuance some time. Some weeks ago, although money was then easy, there was the expectation of the usual spring advance in the rate of interest, and the period of that activity has passed, and it has been demonstrated that it is to be limited this year, the present ease is one giving every encouragement to speculation. Again, after a long period of a declining tendency in gold, that measure of value has suddenly exhibited a reactionary feeling and advanced very considerably. The market, however, by speculative purchases, these are in turn stimulating the natural course of the market. In the first place, an upward turn in gold is customary at this time of the year, when other commodities are exhausted, we are obliged to ship specie or bonds in settlement of foreign contracts, and continue until the early part of the next year, when the supplies of gold in payment of the May and June demands for our bonds was equal to that of former years. But the fact is clear that that demand has been met, and the market is now in a position to receive the influx of gold from Europe to reinvest the May coupons, and the dealers in foreign exchange have been enabled to meet the demand for gold abroad in a large measure. The discussion of the funding measure in Congress and outside, and many of its provisions, have undoubtedly served to interrupt the investment demand, which was likewise checked by the manner in which the present Secretary of the Treasury has endeavored to force his bill through in the face of the opposition of so large a class of competent as himself to judge of its value. Then the agitation respecting the legal-tender decision, the demand for the review of the same, and the placing of its merits on either side, has awakened grave fears as to the responsibility or respectability of American courts and legislatures, and has caused a general feeling of distrust in the minds of foreigners who do not understand our American way of doing things. This is especially operative in Germany, where the masses who invest in small lots. In England there appears to be a distrust of American finances since the gold corner, which has been, and is, a very recent event, that the London journals do not omit to quote to our discredit. The absence of the usual orders for reinvestment have thus served to strengthen gold in the face of the payment of the May interest, the larger portion of which is due to foreign holders, as well as counteracted the expectation of increased sales by Secretary Boutwell this month."

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Stocks heavy. Money easy at 6 1/2 per cent. Gold, 114. 5-20s, 100, 114 1/2; 10-40s, 104 1/2; 10-100s, 104 1/2; 10-200s, 104 1/2; 10-400s, 104 1/2; 10-800s, 104 1/2; 10-1000s, 104 1/2; 10-1500s, 104 1/2; 10-2000s, 104 1/2; 10-3000s, 104 1/2; 10-4000s, 104 1/2; 10-5000s, 104 1/2; 10-6000s, 104 1/2; 10-7000s, 104 1/2; 10-8000s, 104 1/2; 10-9000s, 104 1/2; 10-10000s, 104 1/2; 10-11000s, 104 1/2; 10-12000s, 104 1/2; 10-13000s, 104 1/2; 10-14000s, 104 1/2; 10-15000s, 104 1/2; 10-16000s, 104 1/2; 10-17000s, 104 1/2; 10-18000s, 104 1/2; 10-19000s, 104 1/2; 10-20000s, 104 1/2; 10-21000s, 104 1/2; 10-22000s, 104 1/2; 10-23000s, 104 1/2; 10-24000s, 104 1/2; 10-25000s, 104 1/2; 10-26000s, 104 1/2; 10-27000s, 104 1/2; 10-28000s, 104 1/2; 10-29000s, 104 1/2; 10-30000s, 104 1/2; 10-31000s, 104 1/2; 10-32000s, 104 1/2; 10-33000s, 104 1/2; 10-34000s, 104 1/2; 10-35000s, 104 1/2; 10-36000s, 104 1/2; 10-37000s, 104 1/2; 10-38000s, 104 1/2; 10-39000s, 104 1/2; 10-40000s, 104 1/2; 10-41000s, 104 1/2; 10-42000s, 104 1/2; 10-43000s, 104 1/2; 10-44000s, 104 1/2; 10-45000s, 104 1/2; 10-46000s, 104 1/2; 10-47000s, 104 1/2; 10-48000s, 104 1/2; 10-49000s, 104 1/2; 10-50000s, 104 1/2; 10-51000s, 104 1/2; 10-52000s, 104 1/2; 10-53000s, 104 1/2; 10-54000s, 104 1/2; 10-55000s, 104 1/2; 10-56000s, 104 1/2; 10-57000s, 104 1/2; 10-58000s, 104 1/2; 10-59000s, 104 1/2; 10-60000s, 104 1/2; 10-61000s, 104 1/2; 10-62000s, 104 1/2; 10-63000s, 104 1/2; 10-64000s, 104 1/2; 10-65000s, 104 1/2; 10-66000s, 104 1/2; 10-67000s, 104 1/2; 10-68000s, 104 1/2; 10-69000s, 104 1/2; 10-70000s, 104 1/2; 10-71000s, 104 1/2; 10-72000s, 104 1/2; 10-73000s, 104 1/2; 10-74000s, 104 1/2; 10-75000s, 104 1/2; 10-76000s, 104 1/2; 10-77000s, 104 1/2; 10-78000s, 104 1/2; 10-79000s, 104 1/2; 10-80000s, 104 1/2; 10-81000s, 104 1/2; 10-82000s, 104 1/2; 10-83000s, 104 1/2; 10-84000s, 104 1/2; 10-85000s, 104 1/2; 10-86000s, 104 1/2; 10-87000s, 104 1/2; 10-88000s, 104 1/2; 10-89000s, 104 1/2; 10-90000s, 104 1/2; 10-91000s, 104 1/2; 10-92000s, 104 1/2; 10-93000s, 104 1/2; 10-94000s, 104 1/2; 10-95000s, 104 1/2; 10-96000s, 104 1/2; 10-97000s, 104 1/2; 10-98000s, 104 1/2; 10-99000s, 104 1/2; 10-100000s, 104 1/2; 10-101000s, 104 1/2; 10-102000s, 104 1/2; 10-103000s, 104 1/2; 10-104000s, 104 1/2; 10-105000s, 104 1/2; 10-106000s, 104 1/2; 10-107000s, 104 1/2; 10-108000s, 104 1/2; 10-109000s, 104 1/2; 10-110000s, 104 1/2; 10-111000s, 104 1/2; 10-112000s, 104 1/2; 10-113000s, 104 1/2; 10-114000s, 104 1/2; 10-115000s, 104 1/2; 10-116000s, 104 1/2; 10-117000s, 104 1/2; 10-118000s, 104 1/2; 10-119000s, 104 1/2; 10-120000s, 104 1/2; 10-121000s, 104 1/2; 10-122000s, 104 1/2; 10-123000s, 104 1/2; 10-124000s, 104 1/2; 10-125000s, 104 1/2; 10-126000s, 104 1/2; 10-127000s, 104 1/2; 10-128000s, 104 1/2; 10-129000s, 104 1/2; 10-130000s, 104 1/2; 10-131000s, 104 1/2; 10-132000s, 104 1/2; 10-133000s, 104 1/2; 10-134000s, 104 1/2; 10-135000s, 104 1/2; 10-136000s, 104 1/2; 10-137000s, 104 1/2; 10-138000s, 104 1/2; 10-139000s, 104 1/2; 10-140000s, 104 1/2; 10-141000s, 104 1/2; 10-142000s, 104 1/2; 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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WANTED, A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

As long as George H. Thomas was alive, the Republicans had a sure candidate for the election of 1872. No other man could have beaten him. The masses of the people were for him; the radicals honored and trusted him; and the conservatives would have rallied around him with enthusiasm. His nomination would have been equivalent to his election.

Since the death of this great man the bewildered leaders of the Republican party have been vainly seeking the roll of their Presidential aspirants for a name to fill the place made void by the fall of Thomas. The list has become hackneyed and stale, and bears the name of no statesman who has any such hold upon the confidence of the people as the crisis demands. Some shallow politicians believe that Grant will be taken; but no disinterested person with sense in his nostrils supposes that Grant can be available. General Grant himself, of course, does not think anything is the matter with his prospects; and what dispenser of patronage, breathing the incense of adulation, ever could be made to see that his role was played out, till the fall of the remorseless curtain that shut out all hope for the future? Franklin Pierce, rather a shrewd politician, and not over sanguine, could not be made to believe that the Democracy were not going to renominate him until the telegraph told him that his vote in the Cincinnati Convention had dwindled down to 43. The flattery of office-holders and office-beggars has added brains a great deal larger and clearer than Grant's.

In this condition of affairs a singular change is coming over the minds of the more intelligent and prudent members of the Republican party. They are turning their eyes back to their ancient champion, Salmon P. Chase. For a year or two past Chief Justice Chase has been counted as a Democrat. In the impeachment of Andrew Johnson he broke with the extreme radicals, and thereby did the Republican party a service which all sensible men among them will now acknowledge. But this does not constitute the reason why thoughtful Republicans are led to inquire whether it would not be better to make friends with Judge Chase once again, with a view to running him for President in 1872. The fact is that on the essential doctrine of Republicanism, as it stands to-day, there is no man in the country sounder than Judge Chase. He is a Republican, and not a Democrat. We mean, of course, the great principle of universal suffrage as set forth in the fifteenth amendment. Opposition to that principle a considerable body of clamorous, stupid old Bourbons, who have nicknamed themselves Democrats, profess to be the main issue in the next Presidential campaign, and who so fit to lead the Republicans in such a fight as Salmon P. Chase?

But even this does not constitute the most powerful among the motives which are leading so many intelligent Republicans to look to the Chief Justice as a possible candidate for 1872. The great reason is that Judge Chase can certainly be elected. This renders the movement we are speaking of one of the most interesting ever developed in our political history. It may not result in the actual nomination of the Chief Justice by the Republican party, because there are plenty of Bourbons in that organization as well as among the Democracy. But it affords a most impressive illustration of the present rather chaotic state of politics among us, and of the scarcity of commanding talent and popular availability, that any number of Republicans should perceive that they cannot possibly be so safe with any other candidate as with the Chief Justice.

PAREPA-ROSA AND THE CHICAGO ORPHANS.

From the Cleveland Leader.

The Chicago papers seem quite out of humor with Madame Parepa-Rosa because that lady recently declined to sing in opera for the benefit of an orphan asylum in that city. Mr. Hess, her agent, explained, upon conveying the refusal, that Madame Rosa was hoarse and overworked, and that though she felt very kindly toward Chicago, she was at present compelled to decline. At this the papers have very ill-naturedly reminded Parepa of the fine audiences which Chicago has always turned out to listen to her, and suggests that gratitude for such earnest appreciation should have yielded to so slight a request. None of these malcontents seem to remember that if Parepa has enjoyed large audiences everywhere, she has given more as an equivalent than any singer Chicago has ever heard. The Garden City is not given to investing its currency lavishly without tolerably certain prospects of a profitable return, and this principle obtains in music as well as in stock and real estate. While, therefore, it would have been a gracious act for Madame Rosa to have sung for the orphans, it was a matter in which she was fully entitled to act her own pleasure without being abused for it. Chicago has no better right to blackmail a singer or an actor than Republican election committees have to demand of their local newspapers unlimited free printing and advertising on the ground that Republicans are the leading subscribers to those papers. Just as every good newspaper gives to its subscriber his money's worth, so Parepa gives a full equivalent to the audiences who buy seats at her entertainment. If the newspaper sees fit to advertise, or the candidate to sing, for charitable purposes, that is their own affair. In either case, it is a free gift which no one has a right to abuse them for giving or not giving.

WANTED—A POLICY.

From the Baltimore American.

With Andrew Johnson expired the policy of modern Democracy. That "humane individual" had one, but it failed to secure from loss those who took a lien upon it—but it is hardly generous to revive such recollections. At present our good Democratic brethren are sorely posed. They want something to insure them, and a risk on the life of the party is what no company, not even one of the backran, can furnish them with. They will do almost anything for the sake of business, will take. As for one against five, there is a conviction that too much whiskey lies around loose for risk, and an accidental is out of the question. As for a marine policy, none is ever taken on Salt river craft.

Seriously, it is to-day the most wo-begone specimen of a party that has ever stood before the public. It is muddled about finance. Its leaders would like to write "reputation," but dare not, for they know the temper of the men who must furnish the money for their next campaign will not endure that.

They know also that the taxation of United States bonds involves the same deadly peril. Tax the bonds of Belmont, Tweed, Hoffman & Co., and who will pay for the drinks in November, 1872? And without drinks—but the possible contingency is frightful. It is almost as bad about the tariff. There is absolutely a hesitation about using the old war cry of Free Trade.

But the saddest muddle is the fifteenth amendment! It is confusing to a degree—indeed, to several degrees. "Negro" cannot be spelled with "2" gs, and how else can they spell it? Is not that the ripe, traditional method? Was it not the orthography of good old times, when they sold well and constituted the assets? Was it not the orthography of those conservators of the social status—auctions of men, and women, and babies? How give up that good old ripe—not to say rotten—method?

Next to the question of "2" or "3" is Harris. Never, since the caudle of Sairy Gamp went out, was there such a bother over the name Harris as there is this day in Maryland. He is now believed to have been the "husband's brother" of Sairy's devoted friend whom she describes as "marked with a mud bull in Wellington boots on his left arm." And the mud bull is rampant. It is also believed there was a double "g" tattooed at the same time, for Sairy's husband said "Harris had it done afore marriage at ten and six, and were he faithful next to his heart, until the color run, when the money was declined to be given back, and no agreement could be come to." What shall be done with Harris? If he is not to be sent to Congress, the true, staunch Democracy bolt. With them it is "2" gs and Harris, or nothing. If sent, the Conservatives, once sold and once betrayed, are outraged. For them Harris sings no Sissy-like notes. Harris is a representative man, and as Harris is dealt with, so are representative men and representative questions disposed of by the ancient Democracy, which picturesquely stands with its back to the future and its face to the past. The American must come to Harris' aid, and does so, expecting, of course, his gratitude. It would say confidentially to its many Democratic readers—Better take Harris. He is a thorough "2" man. His position is clearly defined. Then you owe it to him. You know how and where he stood during the "late unpleasantness," and it will be ungrateful to cast him overboard. Besides that, it will be more moral, it will be more patriotic, that the effort to secure the colored voter by bad whisky is abandoned. Better take Harris. It will be equivalent to giving up the contest, and, though it will favor somewhat of a retreat with colors aloft, will yet leave the ground clear. By all means, Harris. It shows the "disposition" to be ugly, but will amount to nothing, which will secure consistency and harmlessness.

To come back to "Policy," from which a diversion was made by Harris—who, by the way, is just now the most diverting man in the country—we urge the early adoption of a policy on this subject. We very well know that Democracy is not so blind as to mean armed resistance to the fifteenth amendment. It is meant to set it aside by judicial decisions? Is it meant to carry, for instance, Maryland, by the aid of promises made to colored voters, and then seek the rescinding of the amendment and the remaining of the colored voter to vassalage, if not slavery?

In brief, up to the proclamation of the President, the entire Democratic party stood in avowed hostility to the amendment, and nomination of the Chief Justice by the Republican party, because there are plenty of Bourbons in that organization as well as among the Democracy. But it affords a most impressive illustration of the present rather chaotic state of politics among us, and of the scarcity of commanding talent and popular availability, that any number of Republicans should perceive that they cannot possibly be so safe with any other candidate as with the Chief Justice.

We are approaching a Congressional election. It is time to learn where the parties agree and where they differ. The attitude of the Republican party is known. It needs no declaration of its purpose to carry out in good faith the intent of the fifteenth amendment. That is as well known as its unfaltering determination to pay off the national debt. How stand our Democratic friends?

The experience of 1864 and 1868 ought to convince them that facing one way and rowing another don't pay at a time when the public conscience is sensitive as to its solemnly incurred obligations and manifest duties. Such a time is now and we serve the best interests of the once great and powerful Democratic party by asking a full and explicit avowal of its policy concerning the fifteenth amendment.

THE FUTURE OF RAILROADS.

From the N. Y. World.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, in a letter to the convention of farmers recently held at Bloomington, in that State, suggests a method by which the carrying business of railroads may be thrown open to the largest competition, without detriment to the company, and to the great benefit of the producer. This letter the Chicago Tribune quotes, with extended and favorable comment. The Governor's plan is not new—in fact it is identical with that advocated by the late Luman Sherwood, who died in this city a little more than a year ago. It may be briefly stated thus: There is no necessary connection between the ownership and the management of a railroad and the business of a common carrier, and the same principles may be made to apply in its management which regulate the business of the turnpike and the canal. Railroad tracks may be converted into common highways upon which all competing parties who choose may put and run their rolling stock, at such prices as they choose, "paying the company for the use of the road and the motive power, thus giving rise to competition between the common carriers on the same road, in addition to the competition between the different roads."

Illustrations of this system are not wanting. The various express companies and the proprietors of sleeping and drawing-room cars put on their own stock and maintain it at their own cost, paying the road only for the use of the track and the locomotives. On the street railroads in some cities, and for short distances at various points in this city, two or more companies run their cars on the same track, thus creating competition, greatly conducive to the comfort and convenience of the traveling public. On some of the railroads in Pennsylvania the merchants doing business in the towns along the line have their own freight cars, which are switched off on to side tracks leading into their warehouses. The plan of the Illinois Governor would give to this system the broadest application, by compelling the railroads to admit all freight cars and coaches on terms equally favorable—applying strictly the principle of the common law now applicable to turnpikes, ferries, etc.

The general adoption of this suggestion would doubtless create an entire revolution in the freight business of the country, necessitating many minor changes in the management of railroads. The most obvious requirement would be a uniform rate of speed for all trains, to prevent danger of

accidents which would arise from the largely increased traffic. This, in time, would lead to the multiplication of tracks, so that rapid express and lumbering freight and cattle trains might go safely and securely over the same road, neither interfering with the business or the safety of the other.

A VERY IMPARTIAL MAN.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Oliver Johnson, a writer in that peculiarly "religious" paper, the Independent, testified on Thursday, on oath, that he contributed one or two paragraphs to the Independent on the subject of the McFarland case a few days after the shooting occurred. He swore that those articles were not intended to take any particular side. Now let us test this statement.

In the Independent of December 9 there is a long article full of denunciations of McFarland, and apologies for his wife and Richardson. The shooting was spoken of as a murder "perpetrated in cold blood. It bears all the deliberate evidences of malice aforethought. It was the fulfillment of a long-harbored revenge, with much more to the same effect. Is this what Mr. Johnson calls "taking neither side?" To most men it will seem like pronouncing a positive decision on every important issue in the case.

The week following the assassination a long paragraph appeared in the Independent, in which Mr. Richardson was described as a "high-toned, honorable man," while of McFarland the writer said, "he must be regarded simply as a murderer, and should be dealt with accordingly." Is this what Mr. Oliver Johnson means by "taking neither side?" In the same article McFarland was called a "bloody-minded man," and yet Mr. Oliver Johnson states on his oath that he was a friend of McFarland's, and did not write to prejudice the case. A letter of Mr. Oliver Johnson's was put in evidence, in which he applied to Mrs. McFarland language which, in Holy Writ, is used to describe the Redeemer of mankind. Is this what people expect from a "religious" writer, or from a paper which wears the cloak of religion, and under that disguise endeavors to do a stroke of business by puffing off bubble speculations?

Is it not clear from the above extracts that Mr. Oliver Johnson, or the Independent, or both, strove in every way before the present trial began to prejudice the case of McFarland, and to hunt him down at all costs? Said the Sun the other day, "If the editor of the Independent is anxious to get at the true and honest sentiment of this community, let him pin the name of his paper on the front of his hat, and be about the court house." That advice will not be taken during the present trial.

SCANDALIZING RELIGION.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

We submit that it is about time for the New York Independent to throw off the garb surrounding it, and show its true colors. To speak plainly, it has played the "religious dodge" long enough. Here is a journal which, claiming to be a religious guide to point sinners to the straight and narrow road, disseminates the most pernicious doctrines and scandalizes the cause of Christ. Under the disguise of piety, this sheet openly advocates the abrogation of the marriage ties, and the union of "affinities," inserts advertisements which would be refused by a respectable secular paper, indulges in disgusting word-ants, encourages "free thinking" in the worst acceptance of the term, and in various other ways seeks to break down the barriers of religion and morality, and to hasten the coming of an era of unbridled license. It is emphatically a "religious paper," with religion left out, grasping the horns of the altar with one hand and stretching forth the other to the temple of the money-changers. What kind of men are associated in the management of this sheet may be inferred from the following letter, written by one of them to Mrs. McFarland, and read in court last Friday:—

"INDEPENDENT OFFICE, NEW YORK, AUG. 29, 1868.—My Dear Mrs. McFarland:—Pardon me! I have been at home for more than a week, and my promise to send you the Independent has not been fulfilled. You will find them, however, in the same envelope with this note, and I trust they will be blessed to you and your children. They have been the means of converting a great many sinners, of whom you are the chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely, and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

We here have the managing editor of a self-proclaimed religious paper indulging in the most blasphemous language, and applying to a woman who was heartless, if nothing more, the scriptural term applied to Christ. We have nothing to do with the religious tenets of any one. We protest, however, against men who boldly disavow their belief in the holy writ claiming to edit religious journals, and, under this guise, committing the foundation of morality and religion. We protest against men placing themselves upon the watch-towers of Zion to make themselves conspicuous, and not him whom yonked out not worship. We protest against men setting themselves up before the public as teachers and trainers who privately ridicule religion and amuse infidel social gatherings by delivering mock prayers upon the benediction.

SHALL WOMEN ATTEND CLINICS?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We are all the more concerned for the result of the election at the Pennsylvania Hospital to-day, in which the right of women students of medicine to be present at the clinical lectures of that institution is to be determined, since there is just reason for serious fear that their banishment from the clinics there will be followed by their exclusion from Bellevue and other hospitals throughout the country. This would be a deplorable result in every aspect in which we may view it. The issue is of importance not merely to the young ladies who demand the right to the most comprehensive instruction in the profession they have chosen, but to society, whose security in large degree depends on the thoroughness of the medical education which is sought. There is cause to be glad for this latter reason, that society and not the medical fraternity will be called upon to decide the question at the Philadelphia election. As we are informed, the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital who are to vote on the issue are largely mothers and their children. Any person contributing the sum of thirty dollars to the hospital is entitled to a vote for life in the election of its managers and the decision of questions like the one in issue. Many parents have made contributions in the names of children still minors, but these, we are told, are entitled to vote, and we hope will vote in the interests of society for the admission of women to clinics. The lady contributors have never heretofore voted at all, but for the sake of themselves and their struggling sisters, we

hope they will do so now. There has been an effort made to discourage them on the foolish ground that for them to vote will give color to the charge that the managers are encouraging "Women's Rights." We are not ourselves ardent admirers of the class of ladies who have been prominent agitators for what are misnamed "women's rights," but we are heartily in favor of giving each and every one the opportunity for acquiring an education that makes her an independent, useful member of society, and a positive, not mere negative advocate and agent of social reform and advancement. After all that is said, the real issue involved in this election is simply whether or not women shall have a larger liberty to do good, and that they may be so far enfranchised ought to be the wish of every true man and woman. There is little doubt that the medical practitioners who oppose the admission of women to the clinics will take advantage at the Philadelphia election of the votes of their children, and perhaps their wives. Let the women and children who favor the admission of women students see that their votes are not uncoupled on the other side. And since they cannot vote by proxy, let them be sure to attend the election to-day.

We have examined with care two pamphlets put forth anonymously in the interest of those who oppose the admission of the women, and have searched them in vain for a plausible argument. There are many misstatements of facts, evident to the most casual reader. Beyond certain weak efforts at satire, in which neither wit nor point is apparent, and a great deal of abuse of the Quaker gentlemen who have long managed and largely supported the Pennsylvania Hospital, we can find nothing that deserves to be stated or is worthy of reply. Very few of the large-minded persons who were wise enough to direct their charity to the noble purpose of supporting such an institution as the Pennsylvania Hospital will be deceived by the specious reasoning of these pamphlets.

We published on Saturday a second communication from "A Mother" on this subject. It is a strong argument in favor of admitting women to clinical lectures that, in time, their presence will redeem those scenes from much that is indecent and disgraceful. The ribaldry and profanity on the part of male students, and the display of heartlessness by the professors, are often far more degrading than can possibly be the exposure of the human form. It would be a gross slander on our men's nature to believe that the presence of women on such occasions will not after a time curb this wanton and wicked spirit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"AT THE PILGRIM YOU CAN BUY 'Pilgrim's Progress,' 10 cents; also, 'The Golden Stairs,' and 'My Day in Heaven,' as sung by Mr. and Mrs. Hayes. 429 3/4.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1870. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, CHESTNUT, above Fifth street, north side, on TUESDAY, the 30 day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M.; after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M. 429 3/4 E. W. CLARK, President.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., Office, No. 120 S. Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1870. From this date goods intended for Mobile or points beyond New Orleans, reached by our connecting lines, must be well strapped if in boxes, and securely covered if in bags, otherwise they will not be received by this company. W. M. JAMES, General Agent. 429 3/4

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH APRIL, THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 416 1/2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE "PENN. BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH STREET, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.

D. H. MCNALLY, CHARLES A. MILLER, R. D. BARCLAY, J. B. WALKER, Secretaries. 429 3/4

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

OFFICE, TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Chamber of Commerce, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL C. A. & R. E. T. & Co., Secretaries. 416 1/2

TREGO'S TOOTHACHE TOOTHACHE.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. It is warranted free from injurious ingredients. It preserves and whitens the Teeth! It removes and soothes the Gums! It Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! It Prevents Accumulations of Tartar! It Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! It is a Superior Remedy for Children's Teething and dentition. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 321 1/2m COR. NINTH AND BROAD STS., Philadelphia. 429 3/4

BATCHLOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any other poisonous or deleterious ingredients. Avoid the cheap and deceptive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years' unintermitted reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND STREET, New York. 429 3/4

WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

No. 100 N. BROADWAY, New York. 429 3/4

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH.

Teeth with fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. M. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Golden Dental Rooms, devotes his entire attention to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT STREET. 429 3/4

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, £500,000. SABINE, BOND STREET, LONDON, Agents. 429 3/4

ICE.

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO., Dealers in Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal.

DEPOT: No. 128 NORTH STREET, West Side, below Market. Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND STREET. 429 3/4

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO., Dealers in Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal.

DEPOT: No. 128 NORTH STREET, West Side, below Market. Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND STREET. 429 3/4

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARDI'S SYMPHONIC ANTIDEPHETIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculté de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impurities of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anemia, Chlorosis, Syphilis, Phthisis, Diarrhea, Albuminuria, etc., etc., are cured by the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARDI, General Depot—A. BERNARDI, No. 81 OLD BAR STREET, 3d Floor. Sale by all respectable druggists. 429 3/4

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The Steamer S. M. FLETCHER leaves CHESTNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 42 cents. Objections of Hook 10 cents. 429 3/4

INSURANCE. DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1868.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT STREETS, Philadelphia. MARINE INSURANCES. Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world. INLAND INSURANCES. Goods by river, canal and land carriage to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES. Merchandise generally, on stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

November 1, 1869.	
\$500,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties.	\$216,000.00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money).	107,700.00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881.	60,000.00
500,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.	\$13,900.00
500,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	300,925.00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.	05,000.00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.	450.00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.	35,325.00
50,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania).	80,000.00
50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.	15,000.00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.	4,270.00
15,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company 50 shares stock.	14,000.00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock.	8,900.00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 50 shares stock.	7,500.00
\$40,000 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.	\$46,900.00
	\$1,231,400.00

Real Estate. Cost, \$1,315,022.21. 28,000.00

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.
—Yesterday morning, Mary Short, aged fifty years, residing on Gray's Ferry road, fell down stairs and fractured an arm. She was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.
—An inquest was held on Saturday last by the Deputy Coroner on the body of William Foody, aged nine years, who was accidentally drowned on Saturday last at Cumberland street wharf.
—The body of a boy about 13 years of age was found on Saturday in the Delaware, at Gloucester. The body was dressed in gray jacket and pants, and striped shirt. Justice McAdams took charge of the body.
—James Conroy, conductor of a coal train on the Reading Railroad, who was run over on that road, at the Falls of Schuylkill, on Wednesday last, died from his injuries on Saturday last, at the Episcopal Hospital.
—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Charles Culp, aged twenty-seven years, was run over by a bridge avenue car at Ridge and College avenues. One of his feet was badly crushed. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.
—The Pennsylvania State Billiard Tournament, which commenced on Monday night last, closed on last Saturday night. The champion was won by Mr. Pinnick, in a contest with Mr. Nelms. The deciding game was the French carom of 200 points. The score stood—Pinnick, 200; Nelms, 161. The highest runs of the winner were 17 and 23, and of the loser 9 points.
—This afternoon the Athletics will play their first game of the season with the Keystones, at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue. The Keystones—who appear in their new uniform of maroon blue shirt, pants and caps—will play the following nine:—Lovett, p.; Miller, c.; Severn, 1 b.; Clinton, 2 b.; Albertson, 3 b.; Palmer, 1 b.; Conner, 1 b.; Woods, c. f.; and Gwynn, r. f.
—An inquest was held on Saturday last, by Coroner Taylor, in the case of Mrs. Ann Gordon, who died at her house, in the rear of No. 1320 Mott street, on Friday last, from injuries alleged to have been received on the preceding Saturday. The jury rendered a verdict that the said Ann Gordon came to her death from injuries received at the hands of David Gordon and Mrs. Susan Green. The defendants were committed to answer.
—The store of Mr. E. Christman, No. 702 Chestnut street, received some damage by water yesterday morning through a spigot in the third story of the building not having been turned off. The stock of Mr. Christman consists principally of imported fancy goods, such as ladies' dresses, corsets, costly fans, fine cutlery, toilet soaps, perfume, etc. The greatest portion of these were injured, and the loss, as estimated, will amount to at least three thousand dollars. Mr. Edgar F. Eaton, jeweler, occupies a portion of the store, and also sustained some loss.
—A meeting of the Maternal Association of Philadelphia was held yesterday afternoon in Rev. Dr. Stryker's Church, Broad and Green streets. A large congregation was in attendance. The exercises were conducted by the pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Stryker, who also made an address. He was followed by Rev. Drs. P. Henson and Thomas J. Brown. From the statements of these gentlemen it appears that the society is composed of Christian mothers, who meet in concert with similar associations in New York and other cities, on the first Wednesday of every month, for prayer and edification.
Domestic Affairs.
—Gold closed on Saturday at 115.
—President Grant returns to Washington to-morrow.
—Chief Justice Chase has no intention of going to Europe.
—Brigham Young is drilling and arming the Mormons.
—Another victim of the Richmond disaster died on Saturday.
—Mr. Wheeler, United States Consul at Kingston, died recently.
—The United States Supreme Court has adjourned until October 31.
—General Canby has formally relinquished command of the Department of Virginia.
—Secretary Boutwell announces that he will sell four millions of bonds and buy six millions of bonds during May.
—There is a rumor in San Francisco that the Central Pacific Railroad has purchased the California Pacific Railroad for three million dollars.
—In the National Medical Convention, now in session in Washington, there was a long discussion on Saturday in regard to the standard of medical education.
—In Sioux City it is believed that unless the Indians are "Sheridanized" at once, they will inaugurate the most extended war the West has ever witnessed.
—An important decision was rendered by the Supreme Court on Saturday, upholding the assessment for taxation of the Union Pacific Railroad by the State of Kansas.
—A resolution to pass over the tariff bill to take up a bill for the reduction of taxation was offered in the House on Saturday by Mr. Judd, and, after a lengthy debate, negatived.
Foreign Affairs.
—Napoleon will not issue his promised amnesty on the 12th instant.
—Pio Nino advises the French clergy to cast their influence and votes for the plebiscite.
—Several meetings in reference to the plebiscite were held in Paris yesterday, but there was no disorder.
—The banker who subscribed 100,000 francs to the anti-plebiscite fund has been expelled from France.
—It was formally announced in the Council, on Saturday, that the discussion of the infallibility dogma is close at hand.
—Count Daru's last memorandum to the Vatican, which has caused so much discussion, is to be regarded by the French and Papal Governments as null and void.
—The banquet usual on the opening of the English Academy of Arts was given on Saturday evening. A number of distinguished persons, among them Mr. Motley, were present.
—In his annual address to his conciliators, on Friday, the Sultan promised reforms in the civil policy, the development of education and fostering of trade; also a reorganization of the army and navy, and improved facilities of communication throughout the country.
Foreign Notes.
—In 1867 the British colonies cost the mother country \$3,905,926.
—A very handsome Reform Club House is shortly to be built in Manchester, England, at a cost of \$100,000.
—Between 1850 and 1866 the rise in the price of agricultural food in Ireland has been from thirty to fifty per cent.
—According to the Bureau Veritas, of Paris, 199 American vessels were lost in 1869, 1173 British, 279 French, 101 Dutch, 301 German.
—Dr. Hamilton Kinglake has been found guilty of conspiring to bring about by bribery the election of his brother, the author of "Ethan" and of the "History of the Crimean

War" as M. P. for Bridgewater. Sentence is deferred.
—Immense preparations, which the King of Bavaria personally superintends with the utmost assiduity, are making at Munich for the production of Wagner's new opera.
—A play by M. E. E. and Chastrian is announced. It is only half as good as their novels it will be a great treat. The subject is taken from events in the revolution of 1789.
—The special correspondent of the London Times who contributed the remarkable letters on the Irish land question last year is Mr. O'Connor Morris, a landed proprietor and member of the Irish bar.
—Two china vases, \$6000; two others, \$4250; two jardinières, \$7800; two bronze groups, \$2300; bronze candelabra, \$7000; clock, \$6300; two cabinets, \$22,000. Here are a few San Donato sale prices.
—The North German Confederation navy consists of 217 officers, 150 deck officers, 3283 sailors, 477 engineers and stokers, and 365 workmen. A much larger force would be required to man the fleet in case of war.
—The Swiss have lately discovered to their indignation and consternation that torture is still legal in some cantons. In Schaffhausen, for example, it may be applied to those who refuse to pay taxes. The power to inflict it is to be at once suppressed.
Personal.
—A Chinese beggar in San Francisco is the son of a former Emperor. Politics sent him abroad.
—The Worcester Mechanics' Association have decided to hang Wendell Phillips in their hall.
—A young lady in Monson, Mass., recently refused an offer of marriage from her lover, which she thought was a great deal too good for her.
—Pierre Bonaparte's head is described as so flat that you could set out a small cold supper on the top of it.
—Rev. H. P. Liddon, now the most celebrated preacher in the land, has been appointed canon of St. Paul's. Sydney Smith held the same preferment.
—Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, writes from Montevideo, the lovely watering place on the Argentine coast, that he has been much improved. He was contemplating a visit to Spain and the Pyrenees.
—A public meeting has been held in Charleston, S. C., to give Whittemore, the cadetship broker, a chance to explain his position. It is stated that when Mr. Whittemore began to speak the band struck up the tune "O, Listen to the Mocking Bird."
—John Lay, of Buffalo, late an engineer in the United States navy, who invented the torpedo which was used in blowing up the Albatross and other keel built, has started for Egypt, having accepted a high position in the Khedive's army.
—There was an amusing episode in the recent meeting of the American Institute of Science at Washington. On the last day but one, Professor Pierce, of Harvard, was called on for a paper. He arose with perfect gravity and informed the learned assembly that he had a mathematical essay in his pocket, but as there were only three members of the institute who could understand it, and neither of them was in the hall, he must beg to be excused from reading it. The President, Dr. Henry, wittily congratulated the boy on his escape.
AN IMPUDENT MUSICIAN.—A letter from Rome tells this story:—
The famous Trubacchio, who was accused of participation in a plot against the life of Napoleon III, but was acquitted on the plea of insufficient testimony, was advertised last week to play a cornet solo at a great popular concert in the Florentine Theatre at Naples. The house was filled from pit to dome. Trubacchio made his appearance, bowed, raised the horn to his lips, and emitted a series of the most frightful discord. The audience hissed and howled, but Trubacchio, nothing daunted, continued his cacophony until the signs of disapproval became so violent that the police uniforms began to appear in different parts of the theatre. Then he stopped, advanced to the footlights, and, waving his instrument gracefully, said:—"None of you came here to listen to my playing; you wanted to see a conspirator; look at me then well, for I am the man!"
A few minutes afterwards M. Trubacchio was in jail.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.
For additional Marine News see First Page.
ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..... 4:54 MOON SETS..... 8:47
SUN SETS..... 6:57 HIGH WATER..... 2:45
PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
HENRY WINSTON..... COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
GEORGE N. ALLIANCE.....
COMMITTEE ON ARRIVAL.
John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, A. B. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.
MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
FOR AMERICA.
New York..... Havre..... New York..... April 16
City of Dublin..... Liverpool..... New York..... April 16
Malta..... Liverpool..... New York..... April 16
Siberia..... Liverpool..... New York..... April 16
Holland..... Liverpool..... New York..... April 16
Manhattan..... Liverpool..... New York..... April 16
C. of Antwerp..... Liverpool..... New York..... April 16
FOR EUROPE.
Cimbric..... New York..... Hamburg..... May 3
Etna..... New York..... Liverpool via H. May 5
Siberia..... New York..... Liverpool via H. May 5
Holland..... New York..... Liverpool via H. May 5
C. of Antwerp..... New York..... Liverpool via H. May 5
Anglia..... New York..... Liverpool via H. May 5
Benbow..... New York..... Liverpool via H. May 5
Perseus..... New York..... Liverpool via H. May 5
C. of Brussels..... New York..... Liverpool via H. May 5
C. of Antwerp..... New York..... Liverpool via H. May 5
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.
Missouri..... New York..... Havana..... May 5
Alaska..... New York..... Annapolis..... May 5
Pioneer..... Philadelphia..... Wilmington..... May 5
Tonawanda..... Philadelphia..... Savannah..... May 5
Yazoo..... Philadelphia..... New Orleans..... May 5
MADE up for forward by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. For steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.
CLEARING SATURDAY.
Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Panfa, Freeman, New York, John P. Ohi, Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Empire, Hunter, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Anna, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr L. S. Davis, Bishop, Sagua, Warren & Gregg.
Schr E. A. Ford, Carpenter, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Hook.
Schr G. Gifford, Jirrell, Charleston, C. Haslam & Co.
Schr J. W. Haig, Brower, Elizabeth City, do.
Schr Ellen Perkins, Perkins, Rockport, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Royal Oak, Erickson, Baltimore, Captain.
Schr Ocean Bird, March, Alexandria, Captain.
Tug Toss, Jefferson, for Savannah, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans via Havana, 4 1/2 days, with sugar, cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passenger. From New Orleans—Mr. and Mrs. Baragay, Mr. Burkshaw, H. Stevenson, Mr. Manley. From Havana—Mrs. Gross, child, and servant, Mrs. B. Foster, H. H. Reynolds, Second Lieut. R. Carey, Philip Smith, Charles Robinson, Geo. Reardon, W. Heame. April 29, lat. 24° 10' N., long. 79° 50' W., spoke shark Hattie Baker, from Pensacola for New York; 30th, lat. 24° 15' N., long. 79° 50' W., exchanged signals with steamship J. W. Everman, from Philadelphia for Charleston; on Fenwick's Island, passed steamship Wyoming, from Philadelphia for Savannah; the river, passed bark Morris Souder, from Boston, bound up.
Bris Shannon, Sawyer, from Cardenas, with moans to E. C. Knight & Co.
ARRIVED SATURDAY.
Steamship Panfa, Freeman, 34 hours from New York, with mids, to John P. Ohi.
Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown via Alexandria, Williams, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mids, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr C. E. Raymond, L. S. Davis, 3 days from Charleston.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
NEW SERIES
OILED FEATHER BOOKS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY THE
American Sunday-School Union.
REPORTS AND THE MISCHIEFS THEY DO.
18mo, 5 and 22 cents.
ON LOOKING SEEDY. 18mo, 5 and 22 cents.
ON VERBUN L. 16, 30 and 25 cents.
THE EXPERIENCES OF A CHURCH PLATE. 10, 20 and 30 cents.
BORN WITH A SILVER SPOON IN HIS MOUTH.
10, 25 and 30 cents.
For sale at the Depository of the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
CLOTHING.
WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 412 mpr
PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASUIS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
STEINWAY & SONS'
World-Renowned Piano, 412 mpr
AT THE OLD WAREHOUSES,
No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
LUMBER.
1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
HEMLOCK. 1870
HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEAK BOARDS.
RAIL FLOORING.
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
WALNUT AND PINE.
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY. 1870
WHITE OAK PINE AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
RAIL FLOORING.
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. S. SILL. 1870
NORWAY SCANTLING.
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
No. 200 SOUTH STREET.
PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PINE, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PINE, ALL THICKNESSES.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORING, 12 and 14.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH AND SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
114 1/2 m
United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH STREET below Market.
ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. (439 m)
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-Rail Balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 299 No. 924 RICHMOND STREET, 15th ward.
BUILDING MATERIALS.
R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
412 m
PHILADELPHIA.
ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
PENN STEAM ENGINE AND
BOILER WORKS—NEAFIE & LEVY
PLASTERERS AND THEORETICAL
ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER
MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, AND FOUNDERS, having
for many years been in successful operation, and been
extensively engaged in building and repairing Marine and
Steam Engines, Boilers, and Machinery, of all kinds,
Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectively offer their
services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for
engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary, having
sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute
orders with dispatch, and at low rates. High and Low pressure
Fire Engines, of all kinds, and of the best quality.
Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning
and other work, and all other work connected with the
business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the
establishment free of charge, and with guarantee.
The subscribers have ample work done for repairs of
boats, where they can be done perfectly, safely, and are pro-
vided with screws, blocks, sails, etc., for sale at heavy
or light prices.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEAUL and PALMER Sts. vta.
GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN B. MURPHY & BROS.,
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS.
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE.
No. 49 NORTH FIFTH Street.

SHIPPING.
LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP
LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter season.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGU-
LAR LINE.
QUEEN STREET WHARF.
The YAZOO will sail for NEW ORLEANS, via HA-
VANA, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 10 A. M.
The ACHILLE will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HA-
VANA, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 10 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 14, at 10 A. M.
The PIONEER will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 14, at 10 A. M.
The WILMINGTON will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on FRIDAY, May 6, at 8 A. M.
Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.
BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLES-
TON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first class Steamships, sailing on THURSDAY of each week:
ASHLAND, 300 tons.
PROMETHEUS, 300 tons.
The Steamship PROMETHEUS will sail from PIER 19, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY next, May 6, at 4 P. M. punctually.
Passengers received on bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
Through bills of lading given to all points in the South, South-West, and Florida ports.
For freight or passage apply to
TICKETS AND PASSAGE, Agents,
Or to WILLIAM J. OHL, Agents,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston. 52 f
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEEN-
STOWN.—Imman line of Mail Steamers, etc.,
sail from Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 21, at 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Tuesday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the MAIL STEAMER LEAVING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold.
FIRST CABIN..... \$100 STERLING. 1870
To London..... 100 To London..... 100
To Paris..... 80 To Paris..... 80
To Liverpool..... 50 To Liverpool..... 50
To Antwerp..... 40 To Antwerp..... 40
To Cork..... 30 To Cork..... 30
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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS-EXCEPTED).
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet);
or fifteen cents per week, payable to the carrier
by whom served. The subscription price by mail
is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and
Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in
advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1870.

THE TARIFF BILL.

An interesting discussion of the tariff question occurred in the House of Representatives on Saturday. It abounded, however, rather with piquant personalities than with any new arguments on the vital issues affected. The main point at issue was the attempt of some of the free-traders to abandon the present bill and to substitute therefor a short enactment which would reduce the duty on sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, salt, and iron. In their eagerness to strike a vital blow at the great staple of Pennsylvania these gentlemen seem to be willing to retain, for the present, heavy duties on all other domestic manufactures, but their scheme was instantly checked by its prompt exposure, and the House by a vote of 96 to 24 decided to continue their labors upon the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. The task undertaken by that committee is so gigantic that we shall not be at all astonished if its best efforts to thoroughly revise the tariff at the present session prove abortive. It is next to impossible, except at times when an irresistible partisan pressure is applied, to force a comprehensive new tariff bill through both branches of Congress at any given session. Nor is such legislation, as a rule, desirable. One member, in opposing the abandonment of the Schenck bill on Saturday, said that if it was given up such a surrender would be a confession that the House had not capacity enough to understand it in detail; and such we fear is the fact, whether it is acknowledged or not. It is entirely beyond the power of any body of two hundred and fifty men to act promptly and intelligently in the regulation of the duties upon every known article of commerce, and members who learn merely the names of all the things imported rank in knowledge above the average of their colleagues. As several thousand distinct items must come up for debate and consideration, we do not wonder that, after two months' discussion, comparatively little progress has been made. Mr. Schenck is laboring with indefatigable zeal, hopefulness, and industry, and he will avert the fate he dreads of having his bill "kicked to death by grasshoppers" if human energy can ensure success. In the end, however, a short cut to reduced taxation may still become necessary, and what Pennsylvania has most to dread is that in this summary proceeding the line of operations suggested by the free-traders on Saturday may yet be adopted. There is no good reason why the iron interests should be singled out as the special target of the foes of protection, but they are evidently inspired by a hope that, through a combination between railway projectors, free-traders and simple, and the Democrats as a party, they will be able to cripple if not to destroy this vitally important branch of domestic industry. Should they succeed, even in a moderate degree, incalculable injury will be inflicted upon the people of this State. Any man who travels over it, who stops to consider from what sources the revenues of its citizens are derived, who inquires what sustains its leading cities and towns, and what makes its mighty mineral districts teem with life and activity, can see at a glance that a withdrawal of protection would well-nigh prove a death-blow to Pennsylvania. Her citizens can bear as well as the people of any other section a moderate amount of tinkering at the tariff, but if, by any neglect of her representatives, or any triumph of her enemies at Washington, the old-time supremacy of the hostile iron interests of Great Britain is restored, the Keystone State will be clothed in sackcloth and ashes, and become the veritable Cinderella of the American Union. On one occasion during the present session the duty on iron in the bill under discussion was materially reduced on account of the absence of a number of the members from this Commonwealth. Now since the free-traders have avowed a disposition to concentrate their forces against our staple, it will require but very little more neglect to ensure their triumph, and it behooves every true champion of the State to be on the alert. Let our members and Senators see that no short cut to reduced taxation shall be made over the mangled body of Pennsylvania, and let them be very sure that they will be always present and voting when questions affecting the fortunes and the daily bread of hundreds of thousands of their fellow-citizens come up for consideration.

THE NEW SOUTHERN RAID.

The recent attempt in the House of Representatives to obtain a recognition of the claims of so-called Southern loyalists for property destroyed during the war, has been followed up by a speech in the Senate in favor of this fatal policy, which was delivered by Mr. Pratt, of Indiana. It was announced some time ago that this gentleman felt so well assured of his unfitness for his present position that he intended to resign, and since this last demonstration we hope he will execute this intention at the earliest possible moment. The real meaning of his speech is that hundreds, ay, thousands, of millions of dollars shall be unnecessarily, unwisely, unjustly, and ruinously added to the burdens of the most patriotic and heavily-taxed people on earth, and that these vast sums shall be shared by gangs of mean and ravenous Washington claim sharks, by corrupt Congressmen, and by citizens of the South whose

vener of loyalty is so thin that if they are scratched anywhere a Rebel coating is immediately disclosed. In the light of past events this proposition is the most infamous that was ever presented in a legislative body. If the whole South were sold at ten times its intrinsic value, the sum realized would not compensate Northern fathers, brothers, mothers, wives, and sisters for the loss of the lives of the dear kindred who were slain in the war. The North must suffer this great loss, however, in silence. She must bear the brunt of the burden of the debt, too, for the necessary national expenditures in the Rebel regions have scarcely been equalled, since the war, by the revenues they have yielded. Her States, counties, cities, and towns must still groan beneath the pressure of local war loans. And yet heartless schemers are constantly endeavoring to make frightful additions to these burdens in the interest of those who, if not directly responsible for all our national calamities, are at least inextricably intermingled with the immediate authors and promoters of the Rebellion. Year after year the proposition to pay the Southern war claims seems to gain strength, in spite of its preposterous character. It will not be astonishing if this demand presently assumes a sectional shape, and if the entire Southern delegations unite in urging it, in which event the chief change in their mission, as compared with the olden times, will be a resolve to virtually enslave all the white tax-payers of the North instead of an effort to perpetuate and extend negro slavery in the South. To ensure this end no pains will be spared to win the support of Northern members to the Southern raid upon the Treasury. And the people of the loyal States can find safety only in a resolute and prompt determination to brand with opprobrium every man, high or low, who lends himself to this conspiracy against their welfare and prosperity. Let no voter think that we are giving expression to idle fears. Claim agents and lobbyists always abound at the national capital. It swarms with adventurers of every grade, who spend their lives in inventing and promoting schemes to pick the pockets of the people. They are ever ready to influence the weak, to buy the corrupt, to persuade the merciful, to ridicule the true and honest men of the nation, and they will leave no art untried to consummate that most profitable and pernicious of all schemes which is involved in the proposition to pay the claims of Southern loyalists. One of the objects of the motions and speeches made during the present session is to test public sentiment, and to ascertain the views of Northern tax-payers in regard to the proposed new burden. The people should, therefore, not hesitate to declare, in the most emphatic terms, their unconquerable aversion to the new load. They should scan, with the closest scrutiny, the records and dispositions of the candidates for renomination and reelection, and trust no one whose integrity and judgment are not proof against the strongest appeals of the advocates of these dangerous claims. The announcement that the Senate Committee on Claims will make a report in favor of this huge claim-swindle should be productive of increased caution on the part of the people in the approaching contests over seats in the next Congress.

THE PUBLIC BATHS.

For a number of years past we have urged the importance of ample bathing facilities during the summer months for the accommodation of those who are unprovided with bath-tubs in their houses, and who are unable to travel off to the sea-shore during the hot weather. Not only the comfort but the health of the laboring population would be greatly promoted if an opportunity were offered for a good plunge into the water every evening when the labors of the day are over, and lying, as Philadelphia does, between two large rivers, there should be no difficulty whatever in providing all the bathing facilities that may be required. The houses of this city are better supplied with water than perhaps those of any other place in the world, but very many, and perhaps a large majority, are totally unprovided with bathing accommodations. The laboring men who work all day out in the hot and dusty streets, and who more than any others need ample opportunities for bathing, are the ones who are most stinted for water in their homes. The exigencies of modern civilization prohibit public bathing on the river fronts, and a large portion of the population are thus cut off from a gratification to which they are fairly entitled. If the city prohibits public bathing, it ought certainly to provide some accommodations for those who suffer by the prohibition. In Boston, New York, and other cities public baths have been in operation for several years with much success, and we are glad to see that a practical movement for a similar accommodation to the public has been started in this city, through the able efforts of Mr. H. Huhn. Common Council at its last meeting appropriated \$15,000 for the erection of public bath-houses, and it is to be hoped that the Select Branch will give its prompt concurrence, so that the baths may be put in operation immediately.

Very simple and inexpensive structures will answer every purpose, and the sum named above ought to be ample for the present at least, if it is properly managed. The bath-houses do not require to be very ornate, and it is only necessary that they shall be strongly put together, and so arranged that they will hide the bathers from the public gaze. The erection of a series of these bath-houses, which any one may be at liberty to use at any time, will do more to promote the health of the city and to abolish disease than almost any measure that could be tried, and the sum of \$15,000 expended for such an object will be one of the cheapest investments ever made by the city. This important matter has been delayed too long already, and another hot season ought not to find us unprovided with such a sanitary auxiliary as a series of public bath-houses will be.

THE WATER-MAIN CONTRACT.

A LETTER, addressed by Bushong & Brothers, brokers, of Reading, to Frederick Graeff, Esq., the Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Water Works, has been published. It contains the charge that a bid for supplying the city with certain water-mains, made in good faith by Messrs. Mellert & Kinsey, manufacturers, of Reading, was set aside, and the contract given to a higher bidder. This letter states that by sealed proposals, filed the 19th of April, the above-named firm offered to furnish all the cast-iron water-mains advertised for by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department of Philadelphia at the rate of two and one-half cents per pound. Messrs. Mellert & Kinsey received blanks at the Chief Engineer's office, which were filled up according to instructions and bond filed as required. To their surprise they found, a few days ago, that the contract had been awarded to other parties at one-half per cent. more than their bid. Messrs. Bushong Brothers state that they are considerable property owners in Philadelphia, and therefore heavy tax-payers; consequently they have a right to know the why and wherefore of this affair. They hint very plainly that some underhand influences were at work, and they publish their letter to Mr. Graeff for the information of the public and because they were unable to obtain any information from him, as he returned their communication to them without comment. If the Chief Engineer had any good reasons for declining this bid the public ought to know what they were, for unless good reasons can be adduced for not accepting the lowest bid in a case of this kind, the insinuations of foul play made by Bushong & Brothers will find ample credence. The Chief Engineer owes it to himself and to the city to explain this matter, for one-half cent per pound on our water-mains is a very serious matter, that ought not to be allowed to go unquestioned when a serious doubt is thrown on the fairness of the contract.

BE ON HAND.—To-night the Republicans of the city will meet at their various ward headquarters for the purpose of electing the officers of the regular ward associations. As this is the initiative step as to what is to be done at the primary elections which come off in June, it would be well that our citizens who are intent on reform in the representative men of the party, be on hand.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

A
Fine
Lot of
Real "Nobby"
Clothing for Young Gents.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

Finest Ready-made Suits,
Superior in
Materials,
Finish,
Etc.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION
OF
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
Great Life-size Painting by the PORT-ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ.
TENTH WEEK AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.
The Poem recited at 12 M. and 9 P. M., daily, by
MR. J. R. ROBERTS.
The distinguished President and Vice-president, 50 cts.
Admission, 25 cts. (including the entire valuable collection of the Academy).
Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and from 7 1/2 to 10 P. M.

BRANCH OFFICE, CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Improvement Company will be held in the Branch Office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh (corner of PENN. and TENTH Streets), on THURSDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the current year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And also for the purpose of considering and acting upon the provisions of the Supplement to the Charter of said Company, approved Twenty-fourth day of March, 1870.

W. B. SHELLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND MORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Morristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870. By order of the Board of Managers.

FUEL SAVINGS SOCIETY OF THE CITY AND LIBERTIES OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Forty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at No. 140 N. TENTH Street, on THURSDAY (Tuesday), 2d inst., at 5 1/2 o'clock P. M. Election of Officers.

By order of the Managers, B. W. BRESLEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE NEWSPAPER HOME ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NEWSPAPER HOME ASSOCIATION will be held at the Home, No. 915 LOCUST Street, on THURSDAY, May 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. The Officers and Managers for the ensuing year will be elected at this meeting. KNOX LEWIS, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

Philadelphia, May 2, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand. B. B. COMEY, Cashier.

C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.

Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 30 inst.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS., ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

CLOTHING. THE QUESTION IS IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH. "Have You Seen Those Ten Dollar Suits?"

WHAT ARE THEY? THEY ARE ALL WOOL. They are of substantial fabric. They are comfortable to wear. They are beautiful to look upon. They are durable and convenient. They are of fast colors. They are gracefully fitted. They are becoming to the wearer. They are handy to have in the house. They are JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

Bankers, Grocers, Dry Goods Merchants, Bakers, Poultry, Lawyers, Doctors, Cashiers, Railroad men, and all other men, are making themselves both useful and happy by wearing the beautiful Ten Dollar Suits. So popular, so cheap, so elegant. You can buy them, with all other descriptions of desirable clothing, at the

GREAT BROWN HALL, OF ROCKWELL & WILSON, 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, For Sale on Easy Terms. NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET. 4 mwsd PHILADELPHIA.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES. EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS. SOLID COLOR SILKS. JAPANESE SILKS. SILK POPLINETS. BLACK SILKS OF THE BEST GRADES. BLACK SILKS AT \$1.37 1/2, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2. BLACK AND COLORED SATINS. ORGANDIES AND LAWNS. ORGANDY LACE ROBES. FINEST LACE ROBES. RICH STYLES GRENADINES. POPULAR STYLES OF MIXED GOODS FOR SUITS, from 25 cents a yard up. ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Invite Attention to their Stock of

BLACK IRON BARRAGES. 3-4 and 4-4 SILK AND WOOL. HERNANIS. LLAMA LACE JACKETS. BLACK LACE POINTS. PAISLEY SHAWLS. NEW STRIPE ARABS. NEW SPRING SHAWLS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. A NEW NOVEL.

FERNYHURST COURT, AN EVERY-DAY STORY. By the author of "Stone Ridge," is commenced in this number of

Good Words.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of LITERATURE, BIOGRAPHY, ART, AND TRAVEL. Now Ready. THE MAY PART, WITH SIXTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS.

For sale by all Periodical Dealers. TERMS.—Yearly subscription, \$2.75. Single Number 25 cents. Liberal Clubbing Rates. Specimen number mailed, postage paid, to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

J. R. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 52 mwsd Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET St., Phila.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC HOUSE,

Newport, Rhode Island.

BOARD REDUCED.

This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at \$2.50 per day for transient boarders.

Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.

WM. W. HAZARD, PROPRIETOR.

THE FINE ARTS.

HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

PAINTINGS.

SEE AUCTION COLUMN. 11 mwp

WINES.

GIESLER & CO. CHAMPAGNE.

200 CASES GOLD LABEL AND DRY SILLERY. QUARTS AND PINTS, just received and for sale by

JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO., Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

BAY RUM.—A SMALL INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.

JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO., Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

MATCH \$200.

Five heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. Good day and track.

M. Goodie names a g. Harry D. R. P. Steben names a g. Gazelle.

Admission, 5c. 4 30 mwp

NEW GOLDEN FLAX LINENS.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,

No. 828 ARCH STREET and

No. 1128 CHESNUT STREET.

NINE CASES MORE OF THESE CELEBRATED LINENS.

JUST OPENED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

These GOLDEN FLAX LINENS are undoubtedly the best and cheapest Linens in the market.

ALSO, 700 DOZEN LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, TAPE BORDERS AND HEM-STITCHED, FROM 16 TO 50 CENTS. THESE ARE BEAUTIFUL QUALITIES AT BARGAIN PRICES.

ALSO, 120 PIECES FLAX-COLORED LINEN LAWNS, FOR SUITS, AT 37 1/2 CENTS. REGULAR PRICE 50 CENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LINEN SHEETINGS, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS TOWELS, ETC.

LINEN STAIR AND CARPET COVERINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

2 CASES STAIR LINENS, SLIGHTLY WET ON THE VOYAGE OF IMPORTATION, SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION.

GRAND INAUGURATION

OF

LOW PRICES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING

The whole of their

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,

Replet with all the CHOICEST NOVELTIES of this season, together with LARGE INVOICES of desirable goods purchased in this market for Cash at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW RATES.

H., C. & CO. conclude that it is only necessary to quote a few of their offerings as an index of the prices at which this SUPERB STOCK will be disposed of, to insure an early call.

Handsome Double Width Chevre Mohairs, 37 1/2 Cents. Handsome Chevre Iron Barrages for Summer Suits at 30 cents.

Double-fold Foulard Mohairs, 45 Cents. Chevre Mohairs for Suits at 25 Cents.

Double-fold Norwich Poplins, in the new light shades, 56 Cents. Black Lyons Gros Grains and Drap de Lyon, of the best makes, from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per yard.

Hoyle's Yard-wide English Prints, 25 Cents. Chevre Silks of the latest designs in the Paris market, and extra quality, sold last Spring at \$3.25 \$2.50.

One case of the Finest Organdies Imported, 40 Cents. Striped Silks from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Real Scotch Ginghams, in all colors, 25 Cents. Black Canvas Barrages, extra Superior Quality, 75 Cents.

2 cases of French Foulard Mohairs, now being sold by the piece for 65 Cents, will be offered at 56 Cents. Do. do. all widths and qualities, up to \$6.00.

Walking Suits, Lace Shawls, Lace Points, etc., all at the NEW RATES. Buff Linens for Suits at 25 and 30 Cents, in the new shades.

5 2 mwp 3c

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New York, April 30, 1870.

There are so many swindling gift enterprises in New York city, that it is impossible to walk along any thoroughfare without running across more than one would care to keep account of in his memory.

Before some of them a policeman is stationed whose duty is simply itself.

If he sees you are about to enter, all he does is to tap you on the shoulder and tell you you had better not.

By this means Justice is satisfied. So is the policeman.

And the gift-enterprise swindlers escape.

In fact, they are never brought up in court. It is one of the easiest means extant of making a living. Occasionally some gullible greenhorn, who has lost his last penny in responding to their swindling advertisements, writes to the Mayor about it, demanding that justice shall be done him and means taken to get him his money back. The trouble is that the fellow is afraid to do himself justice.

In one hundred cases you will not find one who has the moral courage to have his name printed in connection with the affair. Hence the gift-swindlers of this city, which is the great centre of them, are notorious all over the Union. Complaints by the score are lodged at the Mayor's office, and are never pushed. The swindlers are successful because the swindled are ashamed of publicly owning their folly.

All Quiet in Houston Street.

The four corners formed by the intersection of Broadway and Houston street have hitherto been the most repulsive and dangerous of any quarter of the city at all pretending to respectability.

On account of a murderous fray which lately occurred in a saloon within half of one of these corners, special policemen have been stationed there, with orders to allow no more than two people at a time to stand on each corner.

Hitherto a well-dressed person was never particularly if he were denounced or a watch.

People were jostled and robbed there at mid-day under the very eyes of the police; the atmosphere around was heavy with the aroma of panel-houses; and the neighboring street was named Murderer's Block.

The True Story of Nilsson.

A ridiculous puff has appeared in one of the daily papers here with reference to Christina Nilsson, the Swedish prima donna.

The ridiculousness of the story does not consist in the announcement that she will come to this country in the fall.

That she will sail for this country early in September is pretty well determined. It is the statement about the salary that is so untrue and absurd.

That statement is to the effect that she is to receive fifteen hundred dollars, in gold, each night.

You may safely set down the amount she is to be paid as just one-half that sum.

In New York music is more a fashion than an art, but it is not the fashion enough to warrant any manager in paying any prima donna fifteen hundred dollars in gold for each performance.

The Parks at Night.

Since the warm weather commenced all the parks of the city have been largely visited, mainly by two classes of people—working people who go thither to learn what fresh air smells like, and vicious people who wait and watch there for wicked purposes.

The vicious people have been largely preponderating for the last two years, and means were never taken to repress them.

No decent woman or man either can sit in one of these parks half an hour at a time without hearing words and seeing sights which shock.

There is a dark and oozy slime of depravity slowly feeling its way beneath the fountains and the green rustle of the trees.

The police—those blue and brass purifiers of the metropolis—are to change all this, commencing with the first warm night.

Moving Day.

It is presumed to be *par excellence* on Monday, but already the streets are thronged by every description of vehicle which can carry furniture. The New Yorkers cling to this institution of the first of May.

One is ready to believe that they actually enjoy the misery in taking possession of the fifth floor, at the same moment, that another party is bundling out.

It is impossible to persuade them that the Philadelphia plan is better. Did you ever meet a New Yorker who did not maintain that evil was good, if the evil happened to be one of Gotham's institutions? ALI ENNA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

At the Academy of Music this evening Miss Carlotta Patti makes her first appearance in this city in an operatic role. *Mozart's Magic Flute* is a favorite with opera-goers on account of its wonderfully graceful music, and in spite of a libretto that nobody pretends to understand. The role of "The Queen of Night" is seldom given entire on account of its vocal difficulties, and the appearance of Miss Patti as the Queen of the Night is therefore an event of remarkable interest. As Miss Patti will only appear this evening, to-morrow, and Wednesday afternoon, the Academy will undoubtedly be crowded to its utmost capacity. The management is about to start up a Miss Patti tour, a variety of other features.

At the Walnut Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in the fairy spectacular drama of *The Fairy Circle*; or, *Don Quixote's Dream*, and the comedy *The Custodian of the Country*.

The management announces that the drama of *Not Guilty* will be reproduced on Monday, May 16.

At the ARON Mr. Joseph K. Emmett will appear this evening as Fritz von Vonderlin, in a drama written expressly for him by Charles Gayler, entitled *Fritz, Our Cousin German*.

At the ELIZABETH STREET OPERA HOUSE the fifteenth anniversary will be celebrated this evening by a grand *Fifteenth Anniversary Ball*, in a drama written expressly for him by Charles Gayler, entitled *Fritz, Our Cousin German*.

At DUPRE & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the last six nights of the season are announced, as the troupe is about to start upon a summer tour. A variety of entertaining performances will be given this evening.

THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION CONCERT.—A grand choral and orchestral concert in aid of the Bedford Street Mission will be given on Thursday evening, 11th instant, at the Academy of Music, by the Boy Choir, under the direction of Professor James Pearce. Mrs. Susan Galton-Keller will assist, and a fine entertainment

may be expected. We hope that, in view of the worthy object to be benefited, there will be a crowded house on this occasion.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" has entered upon its thirteenth week at Concert Hall. This evening it will be exhibited for the benefit of the Northwest Boys Grammar School.

SHERRIDAN'S RIDE.—The exhibition of this fine picture at the Academy of Fine Arts will close after the present week.

WILLIAM L. DENNIS will deliver his popular lecture entitled "Our Church and Congregation" to-morrow evening at the Assembly Buildings, for the benefit of the Kensington Presbyterian Church, Flaga. Mr. Dennis is a gentle humorist, and he will doubtless have a full house on this occasion.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR SPRING STYLES IN STOCK.

ALL KINDS, ALL SIZES, ALL STYLES, MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' READY-MADE OR IN THE PIECE, TO ORDER.

HENNETT & CO., FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS, NO. 618 MARKET STREET.

A WELCOME DINNER AT THE TABLE, AND AT THE COUCH OF THE INVALID.—The countless ways in which the Sea Moss Farm may be utilized in cooking, the immense number of dishes—some plain and simple, others of the most delicate and delicious nature—to which it imparts not only that which is desirable in quality, but a wonderful increase of quantity, are among its strongest recommendations. There is no kind of farinaceous preparations, no kind of soup or gravy in which it may not be used to advantage; and the blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, jellies, gels, etc., made from it are not only unsurpassed, but, in our opinion, unequalled. Invalids whose stomachs are so sensitive as to reject all ordinary preparations for the sick-room, find no difficulty in retaining and digesting the light and nourishing food of which this article forms the basis.

On the score of economy the Sea Moss Farm is certainly infinitely preferable to any of the starches, farines, gelatines, etc., made from the cereals or from maize. We are assured that a package of it, costing only twenty-five cents, will produce no less than sixteen quarts of blanc mange, jelly, custard, or Moss Farm Pudding. The quantity seems almost incredible, but the statement is the result of good culinary authority, and our readers can easily test its accuracy for themselves.

SOMETIMES A COLD WILL NOT YIELD TO ORDINARY REMEDIES, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease. Dr. Jaynes' Expectant Seldom fails to remove these symptoms by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter, and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, Asthma, and Bronchitis are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for over thirty years affords the best guaranty of its merit. Sold everywhere.

DAY FEET.—The most effective way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overboots, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODMAN'S HEADQUARTERS, No. 209 Chestnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CANNON, the jeweler at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold at below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

St. James Hotel, Boston, Mass.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

The *McFarland Trial*.

Continued from the Second Edition.

After the recess John B. Richards, Provost Marshal during the war, testified that he knew McFarland; never saw him under the influence of liquor; the prisoner told him one day, after the shooting, that if Richardson had anything more to do with his wife until she was divorced, he was on a perilous path.

Cross-examined—He was very nervous and excited, but rational, I think.

Tukey testified that he was employed in the Provost Marshal's office, and saw the prisoner drunk.

John Stout testified—I knew the prisoner; he told me that certain parties had entered a conspiracy against him; he named Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sinclair; prisoner told him he would never allow Richardson to live with his wife.

Next witness called was Mrs. Runtle (Mrs. Calhoun) who testified—I reside in this city; was formerly married to John Calhoun, the prisoner, and Mrs. McFarland; I saw him in January, 1868; met them at an evening party at the house of a friend; I saw Mrs. McFarland often; Mr. McFarland seldom saw her at my own house and mine, at No. 72 Clinton place; the McFarlands had several residences during my acquaintance with them; was in the presence with Mrs. McFarland while in the White Mountains; I presume I wrote those letters (produced as evidence on trial); I did not read them; I think this letter (one given her by Judge Tukey) dated June 8, 1868, was the last I wrote her.

Question. Before going to the White Mountains had been the subject of conversation between you and Mr. Graham?

Q. Prior to her going to the White Mountains had been the subject of conversation between you and Mr. Graham?

Mr. Graham, I object. How did it happen that he was subject of conversation between husband and wife, Mrs. McFarland giving readings. He could prove that, in the McFarland case, the wife, Madison, Wisconsin, and lived on the proceeds of some property he had in New York. She gave some readings for the relief of the poor, and sold and received some encumbrances. It was decided she should take lessons from Mr. and Mrs. Vandenberg. Mr. McFarland approved of all this, and was treated as a normal person. He proposed to show that there was no conspiracy, but that Mrs. Calhoun acted in a spirit of kindness.

Q. I think the evidence of conspiracy is that this lady (Mrs. Calhoun), tried to get Mrs. McFarland away from her husband.

Mr. Graham objected to showing that Mrs. McFarland could not support a wife by this means.

Witness—I attended the reading given by Mrs. McFarland in April, 1864, at Steinway Hall, before she went to the White Mountains; I know that many of my friends and myself took tickets and paid for them.

Mr. Graham objected to showing that Mrs. McFarland could not support a wife by this means.

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Mr. Morris (Pa.) offered a resolution for the payment to J. H. Sypher of one year's compensation as a representative in full of all expenses in prosecuting his right to a seat in the House.

The House refused to accept the previous question—55 to 61—and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Moore (N. J.) offered a similar resolution to pay four thousand dollars to Frank Morris for expenses in prosecuting his right to a seat in the House.

The House refused to accept the previous question—55 to 61—and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Bird offered a resolution requesting the President to interfere with the British or Canadian authorities for the pardon of John Gallagher, of New Jersey, captured with the Fenians and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Adopted.

Mr. Schenck moved to amend the previous question—55 to 61—and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Schenck introduced a joint resolution declaring the 30th of May, being the day appointed and accustomed to be used for the decoration of the graves of soldiers who died in the war in defense of the Union against rebellion, a public holiday to be forever observed as such by the people of the United States. Passed on motion of Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Schenck moved that on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week the House meet at 11 o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution giving the Committee of the Whole authority to stop debate on any portion of the Tariff bill. Adopted, 113 to 15.

Mr. Brooks introduced a joint resolution for the payment of bounty to all soldiers who were mustered into service under the President's proclamation of the 31st of May, 1861. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House then at half-past 11 went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair.

The pending paragraph was that as to telegraphic cables, and it was amended so as to read "On all insulated telegraphic cables for submarine purposes, and all telegraphic wire 40 per cent. ad valorem."

The next paragraph was that taxing hairpins made of iron wire 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, moved to reduce the duty to the present rate, 25 per cent. Rejected.

Mr. Hoar moved to insert the following:—"On machine card, clothing and handiwork, whether of iron, steel, or brass wire stuck in leather, cloth, paper, or paper, or however manufactured, 50 per cent. ad valorem." After explanation and discussion the question was taken by yeas, but a quorum not voting the chairman caused the roll to be called and reported the names of absentees to the House. 155 members answered to their names. The count was again taken and the amendment was agreed to. Yeas, 64; nays, 67.

The succeeding paragraph was, on motion of Mr. Schenck, amended so as to read, "On iron of any size or description not otherwise provided for, one cent per pound."

The next paragraph, referring to chains, was, on motion of Mr. Schenck, struck out.

The next paragraph was, on motion of Mr. Schenck, amended so as to read, "On wrought iron washers, nuts, bolts, or rivets, wholly or partially finished, of all descriptions, punched or unpunched, two and a half cents per pound."

Mr. Schenck moved to insert an additional paragraph as follows:—"On wrought iron hinges weighing not more than two pounds to the dozen pair, 30 per cent. ad valorem in addition to the present duty."

After opposition by Mr. Brooks, of New York, the amendment was agreed to, 60 to 46.

BASE BALL.

Athletic vs. Keystone.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATHLETIC BASE BALL GROUND, May 2.—About three thousand people have assembled to witness the game between the Athletics and the Keystone team. The game was played in the right field, in place of Berry, and Bechtel in the centre field, in place of Sennenderfer.

The game commenced at 3:15. Schaeffer, of the Athletics, was chosen umpire.

First inning. Athletic, 0; Keystone, 0.

In the second inning the Keystone were whitewashed. The Athletic made 5, the Keystone made two double plays, both playing admirably.

SILKS.

JOHN W. THOMAS, No. 405 and 407 North SECOND St., invites attention to his elegant stock of

SILKS.

BLACK SILKS in all qualities.

STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS in all colors.

PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS.

JAPANESE SILKS of every variety. 3 to 50 yds.

THE MISSES McVAUGH & DUNCAN, NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

Have opened their Spring Stock of

EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

PERNIE BREAKFAST CAPS.

FIGURES IN EVERY VARIETY.

PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.

VICTORIA LACE, CAMBRIC AND JACONET.

LAWN AND WHITE PUFFS.

PERNIE NAINSOOK AND ORGANDIES.

PERNIE NAINSOOKS.

LADIES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.

NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY MANUFACTURER of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her location, No. 1018 North Eighth street, inadequate for her increased business, has removed to the ELGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREHOUSE, at the southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH STREETS, near the new office, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Collars and Sequins.

CLOTHING.

JONES' ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.

OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.

411 myrtle **CEO. W. NIEMANN.**

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO. No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travelers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARRIS & CO.

New York. Paris. (Gt.)

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

VALUABLE WORKS OF ART.

Previous to sailing for Europe on the 14th of May, Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE will sell at auction all his Valuable Collection of Oil Paintings and Water Colors, WITHOUT RESERVE OR LIMITATION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 5 and 6. They will be sold at his Galleries, No. 1125 CHESTNUT Street, where they are now on Exhibition Free.

The most valuable collection of Paintings perhaps ever offered in Philadelphia.

CLOTHING.

THE OLDEST AND BEST

BOYS' CLOTHING STORE IN THE UNION.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VERY FINE

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR BOYS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AS CHEAP AS THE SAME STYLE AND QUALITY CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FINE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, ETC., FOR GENTLEMEN'S ORDER WORK.

F. A. HOYT & BROTHER,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

TENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

\$1,000,000 First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent.

SONGS WITH REFRAINS.

BY JEAN INGELW.

I.—A Winter Song.

Came the dread Archer yonder lawn
(Night is the time when the old must die),
But woe for an arrow that smote the fawn,
When the hind that was sick unsought
Went by.

Father lay moaning, "Her fault was more
(Night is the time when the old must die),
Yet, ah, to bless her, my child, once more,
For heart is failing; the end is nigh."

"Daughter, my daughter, my girl," I cried
(Night is the time when the old must die),
"Woe for the wish I till morn ye bide"—
Dark was the welkin and wild the sky.

Heavily plunged from the roof the snow—
(Night is the time when the old must die),
She answered, "My mother, 'tis well, I go."
Sparkled the north star, the wreck flew
high.

First at his head, and last at his feet
(Night is the time when the old must die),
Kneeling I watched till his soul did fleet,
None else that loved him, none else were
nigh.

I wept in the night as the desolate weep
(Night is the time when the old must die),
Cometh my daughter? the drifts are deep,
Across the cold hollows how white they lie.

I sought her afar through the spectral trees
(Night is the time when the old must die),
The fells were all muffled, the floods did
freeze,
And a wraithful moon hung red in the sky.

By night I found her where pent waves steal
(Night is the time when the old must die),
But she lay stiff by the locked mill-wheel,
And the old stars lived in their homes on
high.

II.—A Gleaning Song.

"Whither away, thou little careless rover?
(Kind Roger's true),
Whither away across yon bents and clover,
Wet, wet with dew?"

"Roger here, Roger there—
Roger—O, he sighed,
Yet let me glean among the wheat,
Nor sit kind Roger's bride."

"What wilt thou do when all the gleaning's
ended,
What wilt thou do?
The cold will come, and fog and frost-work
blended
(Kind Roger's true)."

"Sleet and rain, cold and storm,
When they cease to frown
I'll bind the primrose bunches sweet,
And cry them up the town."

"What if at last thy careless heart awakes
This day thou rue?"
"I'll cry my flowers, and think for all its
breaking,
Kind Roger's true;

Roger here, Roger there,
O, my true love sighed,
Sigh once, once more, I'll say my feet
And rest kind Roger's bride."

LA CLAUQUE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

If any person of a philosophical turn were to make a profound study of the French character with a view to ascertaining what are the reasons which have hitherto made liberty a plant of such difficult culture in France, he could scarcely fail to cite the *claque* as an apt illustration of the extremely long-suffering disposition of our neighbors with regard to petty tyrannies. *La claque*, as every one knows, is an institution having for its object the systematic applauding of theatrical pieces, good, bad, or indifferent. The *claqueur* is a gentleman who, for a pecuniary consideration, takes his seat in the pit, and claps his hands at everything and everybody he sees on the stage, from seven o'clock in the evening till midnight inclusively. If any individual among the paying portion of the public appears dissatisfied with the performance, and so far forgets himself as to hiss, it is the honorable mission of the *claqueur* to bawl, "Turn him out!" "Hit him on the head!" and other amenities; and if there be any song or tirade which seems particularly to jar on the nerves of the audience so as to excite shouts of "Oh!" and acerbic indications of suffering, the *claqueur* never misses the opportunity of energetically demanding an "encore," in the hope no doubt that a second hearing of the piece may enable the malcontent to perceive its beauties. Considered in its aim and in its effects, the *claque* is the exact emblem of government by minority, or, to speak more precisely, of tyranny exercised by an unintelligent, turbulent few over the good-natured, apathetic many. Until very recently the Government of the Second Empire was carried on entirely upon *claque* principles. Under the Rother-Baroque dispensation—when official candidates flourished and the Legislature was packed with automaton voting machines warranted to cry "Aye, aye," and to record their suffrages correctly through all wind and weather; when every utterance of the Minister of State, every gesture of his hands, every look of his eyes, were hailed with treble salvos of applause; when the press of France was gagged, and the only papers encouraged were those chameleon organs called semi-official prints, which changed faith, opinion, and principles as often as they were required by their patrons; when the aspirations of the people after freedom were drowned in the braying of those mysterious citizens who, whenever the Emperor walked abroad, were hired by the Prefecture of Police to cheer and be enthusiastic at the rate of one franc fifty centimes per head—when all these things were, what was the whole system of Napoleonic government but a *claque*? and what were the official deputies, official journalists, and official acclamers respectively, but so many *claqueurs* commissioned to make unpopular Imperial farces pass muster, and to reduce unaccommodating critics to silence?

Owing to that *esprit frondeur*, that peculiar propensity to rail and carp at everything, which is inherent in Frenchmen, the *claque* has long been looked upon in France almost in the light of a necessity. Parisians groan at it, and hate it as schools do the rod; but most of them avow with good-humored resignation that were it not for the *claque*, which keeps opposition within bounds, a French theatre, like a French free parliament, would soon be turned into a bear-garden. So far back as the time of Charles V, when public holidays were almost always solemnized by the performance of "mysteries," or open-air plays representing scriptural episodes, it was found that many idle students and apprentices were wont to congregate together in order to jeer at the players; and so to put a stop to this an order was made by the Grand Provost that a certain number of sergeants of the Marshals should attend at the "mysteries" for the purpose of maintaining order. These worthy sergeants, prototypes of the modern policemen, virtually

constituted the first *claque* we hear of; for, though they were supposed to be merely impassive and impartial spectators, their real business was to incite the public to cry "Noel! Noel!" at the good bits, and to drag off disapproving pretences to the Chatelet, where a smart whipping was given them to correct their taste on dramatic questions. As time rolled on, however, and as play-houses arose, theatrical managers found it necessary to be more tolerant. The question of pay had something to do with this. In the reign of Henry III it cost two *soles* (about 7d. modern money) to go into the pit of one of the two wooden theatres then existing in Paris; but it was an understood thing that by disbursing this sum the spectator had a perfect right to express what opinion he pleased as to the performance; and if we may believe Brantome and other contemporary writers, the most approved method of conveying criticism was by pelting the actor with stones, which the play-goer brought with him for the purpose. Whether this liberty of judging led to inconveniences or no is not very clear, but we may conclude it did; for about a century later, Louis XIV being king, we find an order of the Lieutenant of Police, La Reynie, formally prohibiting any expressions of disapproval whatever within the walls of royal theatres.

This was at the time when Corneille, Moliere, Racine, and Regnard were popular favorites; and it may be remarked that a critic held enough to hiss in those days ran a twofold danger, for not only was he exposed to be seized by M. de la Reynie's agents, but he stood the best possible chance of being beaten black and blue by the liveried servants of the noblemen who sat in the boxes. There is a story told of the Prince de Conde, who, being one evening at the Comedie Francaise, and observing a man in the pit hiss a scene in *Chimie*, jumped up indignantly and shouted to his servant below, "Seize that fellow!" Unfortunately for the Prince, he was but lately returned from the unsuccessful campaign in which he had been obliged to raise the siege of Lerida; and the man in the pit had only to shout, "Oh no, my lord, you don't take me; my name's Lerida," to turn the laugh against the discomfited nobleman, and to insure himself the protection of the audience. It may be mentioned incidentally that in the reign of Louis XIV theatrical performances began at four or half-past, and were generally over by 7 o'clock. Actors were seldom paid a fixed salary, but usually formed a sort of joint-stock society, dividing the profits share and share alike. The price of admission to the pit was then (1642-1715) five sous, equivalent to about 10d. nowadays; and a seat in the boxes cost two livres, i. e., four and a half modern francs. As the playgoing public was very limited, audiences were much more refined and difficult to please than they are now, and anything like the modern *claque* would have been useless. If a piece was good, it was enthusiastically and uproariously cheered, the spectators throwing flowers, money, and in some cases even jewelry, to the performers (the Duc de Richelieu, in the reign of Louis XV, one day threw his gold and diamond snuff-box to the chief actor in *Voltaire's Zaire*); but if the piece was bad, it fell flat at once, without hope of remission, and no amount of mercenary applauding could have galvanized it into life again.

The biographers of Scarron mention that at the first performance of one of the poet's early pieces the curtain fell at the conclusion of the first act amid a dead silence. The actors were much chagrined, for they had counted upon the success of the work; but instead of continuing the other acts the leader of the troupe came forward and naively declared that as the rest of the piece was no better than the beginning, indeed perhaps rather worse, the actors would not put the courtesy of the audience to the test, but proceed to play something else. This announcement was received with a general burst of applause, and Scarron's play was shelved accordingly. A considerable change had come over the theatrical world some hundred years later, when Napoleon I ascended the throne. There were then eleven theatres in Paris in a more or less flourishing condition, and the *claque* was then a recognized institution, working not so much on behalf of theatrical managers as for the behoof of public order in general, and of the Prefecture of Police in particular. The Emperor liked nothing in the shape of civil turmoil, and everything that resembled a riot, whether in a theatre or in the streets, was put down at once. If a man was caught hissing in a theatre, the least that could happen to him was to be dragged before the Commissaire de Police, and made to show his passport, state who he was, and what were his means of living. During the restoration it was even worse. Party spirit between Royalists and Bonapartists ran so high from 1815 to 1830, that a piece which was applauded by the press of one party was sure to be cried down by the organs of the other. Had it not been for the formidable array of *claqueurs*, which every manager took care to have in the pit, half the playhouses of Paris would have been converted into battle-fields; as it was, the *claqueurs* had often more than enough to do in stifling the groans of the Quartier Latin students, who were wont to go en masse to the "Theatre Francaise" as the Theatre Francaise and the Odéon, and how hideously whenever any anti-liberal sentiment was uttered on the stage.

Up to 1820 it was usual for theatrical managers to covenant with a *chef de claque* (or leader of the *claque* orchestra), and give him so much a year, on the understanding that he should bring five-and-thirty or forty *claqueurs* to the house every night. One day, however, it was discovered that this arrangement was not at all a paying one. The only man who thrived under it was the *chef de claque*, who generally made his fortune at the end of a few years, and retired rich; while his employer, the manager, too often ended his career in the bankruptcy court. The *chef de claque* had several ways of making money out of his contract. Besides his fixed salary from the manager he received so much a year from most of the actors and actresses, especially from those who had not much talent; and, in addition to this, he frequently sold at a high rate the forty seats which he received gratis. Now-a-days all this is changed. Instead of the manager paying the *chef de claque*, it is the latter functionary who pays the manager. Three or four years ago, when a cabal was organized by the Quartier Latin against the "Henriette Maréchal" of the Brothers Goncourt, the *chef de claque* of the Theatre Francaise brought, on the second and third nights of the performance, five hundred *claqueurs* to the rescue. The uproar within the theatre was terrific; the *claqueurs* raved and the students shrieked; but in the end it was the students who got the best of it. They had stronger lungs than the mercenaries, and after the third performance the piece was withdrawn. It was very curious to see a *chef de claque* in the act of recruiting his troupe. Within a few doors of every French theatre is a cafe where the chief *claqueur* establishes his headquarters. Towards five or six o'clock he puts in an appearance, and is immediately mobbed by the forty or fifty persons who are

anxious to be enrolled for that evening. As a rule the first thing the *chef de claque* looks at is the dress of the candidates. He accepts no blouses and no slovens. If he sees a man well-arrayed, hearty-looking, and florid of countenance, endowed with good broad shoulders and fine big hands, he generally enlists him at once. The terms of admission to the *claque* vary. Sometimes (especially in summer, if there is a dull piece being performed it is difficult to find *claqueurs*, and the *chef* presses every one he can get, accepting crotchets, six sons, and even as little as four sous from each of his troupe. Should the piece be so hopelessly dull or the weather so hot that no one will volunteer to pay even twopenny, the *chef* must then have recourse to what magicians he can find, and pay his troupe instead of being paid by them. When there is a popular piece, however, the *chef de claque* sometimes has several hundred candidates to choose from, and on such occasions he can make his own terms. On the nights of a first performance of Angier, Sardon, or Alexandre Dumas fils, the seats in the *claque* fetch five or ten francs apiece. If a row is expected, as at the revival of *Ernani* three years ago, and that of *Lucrèce Borgia* last January, the places fetch quite fancy prices.

In addition to the income he derives from selling seats at a profit, the contractor of a *claque* still makes a fine bonus by levying a tribute upon the actors and actresses. It is always easy for a spectator to guess which of the performers pays the *claque* and which does not. No matter how slight may be the part which an actor or actress has to play, he or she is sure to be warmly applauded if the *chef de claque* has been well paid. For a *debutant* to refuse payment would be folly almost amounting to artistic suicide. Some of the more popular dramatists, Alexandre Dumas among them, have, at different times, endeavored to abolish the *claque*, at least so far as their own works were concerned; but the attempt has always failed. As in the days of Napoleon I and under the Restoration, so now, the *claque* is in too good odor with the police to be easily superseded. Before the noisy bands of applauders can be safely dispensed with, French playgoers must become different to what they are now. So long as the French mind evinces, as it now does, a sly relish for furtive hisses, and takes over pleasure in downright dramatic rows, so long will the bluff *chef de claque* be at his post, crying in a stage whisper to his honorable troupe, "Allons, les enfans, tout ensemble; chapelement et à bas les cabales!"

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Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, corner of Cedar street, New York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad of the State of Minnesota, extending from the Duffer of the St. Louis River to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota (a distance of about 280 miles), including everything requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the full superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail, or by the mile.

The said Company will also receive Proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes, and fixtures for the road as above. The iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minnesota, or at the crossing of the Mississippi River, and the ties to be received according to blank forms which will be ready for distribution on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1870, at the office of the Company, as above, where plans of the structures, and maps and profiles of the road, with full specifications, can then be seen, and the time allowed for completion of the contracts made known.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Company.

Printed circulars containing full information will be furnished on application, by mail or otherwise, to EDWIN F. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the Company, at the office, No. 120 BROADWAY, as above.

J. GREGORY SMITH,

President Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

New York, April 26, 1870. 4 2 10 1

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MATTHEW CRAIG, Assignee, etc., vs. JOHN McLEAN and SARAH, his wife, District Court. Lovari Facias, March 1st, 1870, No. 140.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in Court derived from a Sheriff's sale, under the above entitled writ, of—

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situated on the west side of American street, in the Seventeenth ward of the City of Philadelphia, 150 feet north from Master street, thence northward along American street 72 feet, thence westward at right angles to American street 61 feet 7 1/2 inches, thence westward at right angles to Cadwalader street 61 feet 7 1/2 inches to said Cadwalader street, thence southward along the same 52 feet, thence eastward at right angles thence to 45 feet 1 1/2 inches, and thence further eastward at right angles to American street 45 feet 1 1/2 inches to beginning.

Subject to ground-rent of \$425.

Will attend to the duties of his appointment upon WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1870, at 3 1/2 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 618 WALNUT Street, in said city, when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. E. C. MITCHELL, Auditor.

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OBITUARY.

Zerah Colburn.

This distinguished engineer, whose death by suicide, as supposed, took place near Boston on Saturday, was born in Saratoga, N. Y., in 1802, and was named after his uncle, the celebrated mathematician. He died after a long and painful illness, and his death was a great loss to the engineering world. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his death was a great loss to the engineering world. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his death was a great loss to the engineering world.

Mr. Colburn early turned his attention to the literature of engineering, which he soon found to be his true vocation, and in which he achieved the greatest success. In 1854 he started in New York the *Railroad Advocate*, which he afterwards disposed of, although he continued to write for it. After devoting some time to the manufacture of steam engines, he made a visit to the machine and iron works of Europe, and on his return to New York again became connected with the *Advocate*, which was then enlarged and styled the *American Engineer*. In 1868 Mr. Colburn was commissioned by leading railroad presidents to visit Europe, to report on the railway system and machinery abroad. His thorough and entirely new analysis of the cost and economy of British railways was the foundation of many of the most important reforms that have since been made. While in England he commenced writing for the *Engineer*, and soon became its editor. After several years' hard work in England, Mr. Colburn resolved to start another engineering paper in America. He selected Philadelphia, the principal seat of engineering in this country, as the birthplace of his own *Engineer*. The enterprise did not succeed, however. He since that time resided in England until about a fortnight since, when he once more returned to this country.

The saddest part of Mr. Colburn's story remains to be told. Overwork was at least a powerful agency in his early fall, and this, together with his natural impulsiveness and his habitual irregularity in relaxation, as well as in work, drove him, within a few months, into partial insanity. He then, together with his old friends, strayed away to a country town in Massachusetts, and there died by his own hand. Zerah Colburn was a man whose profession could ill afford to lose him. His thorough practical education in the workshop, his extended observation of engineering works, his intimate acquaintance with professional literature, his remarkable memory and his mechanical talent and inborn engineering ideas, combined to give him a distinction that no engineer in the world will deny him—the best general writer in his profession.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WEATHER NOTES.

The Standing of the Thermometer During April.

We give our usual monthly review of the weather to-day, the maximum and minimum standing of the thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital, in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, having been as follows:—

APRIL, 1869.	APRIL, 1870.	Remarks.
Max. Min. (deg.) (deg.)	Max. Min. (deg.) (deg.)	
1. 61. 38. — 46. — 35.	1. 61. 38. — 46. — 35.	Cloudy, blowing hard; rain after 5 P. M.
2. 52. — 44. — 38. — 26.	2. 52. — 44. — 38. — 26.	Rainy.
3. 47. — 37. — 34. — 21.	3. 47. — 37. — 34. — 21.	Cloudy and foggy.
4. 42. — 34. — 29. — 16.	4. 42. — 34. — 29. — 16.	Rain and snow, heavy gale.
5. 35. — 28. — 24. — 10.	5. 35. — 28. — 24. — 10.	Cloudy and snow.
6. 30. — 23. — 19. — 5.	6. 30. — 23. — 19. — 5.	Clear, blowing hard.
7. 28. — 21. — 17. — 3.	7. 28. — 21. — 17. — 3.	Clear in morning; overcast in afternoon.
8. 29. — 22. — 18. — 4.	8. 29. — 22. — 18. — 4.	Clear.
9. 36. — 29. — 25. — 11.	9. 36. — 29. — 25. — 11.	Hazy in morning; clear.
10. 41. — 34. — 30. — 16.	10. 41. — 34. — 30. — 16.	Hazy in morning; cloudy.
11. 45. — 38. — 34. — 20.	11. 45. — 38. — 34. — 20.	Rain after A. M.
12. 58. — 51. — 47. — 33.	12. 58. — 51. — 47. — 33.	Clear, blowing hard.
13. 42. — 35. — 31. — 17.	13. 42. — 35. — 31. — 17.	Clear, cloudy after 5 P. M.
14. 51. — 44. — 40. — 26.	14. 51. — 44. — 40. — 26.	Clear.
15. 56. — 49. — 45. — 31.	15. 56. — 49. — 45. — 31.	Hazy, but fair day.
16. 60. — 53. — 49. — 35.	16. 60. — 53. — 49. — 35.	Slightly cloudy.
17. 69. — 62. — 58. — 44.	17. 69. — 62. — 58. — 44.	Cloudy and rain.
18. 78. — 71. — 67. — 53.	18. 78. — 71. — 67. — 53.	Heavy rain; clear.
19. 81. — 74. — 70. — 56.	19. 81. — 74. — 70. — 56.	Clear in the morning; April showers.
20. 79. — 72. — 68. — 54.	20. 79. — 72. — 68. — 54.	Fog in morning; clear.
21. 69. — 62. — 58. — 44.	21. 69. — 62. — 58. — 44.	Clear, after rain; overcast and sprinkling of rain.
22. 69. — 62. — 58. — 44.	22. 69. — 62. — 58. — 44.	Clear.
23. 68. — 61. — 57. — 43.	23. 68. — 61. — 57. — 43.	Clear.
24. 73. — 66. — 62. — 48.	24. 73. — 66. — 62. — 48.	Clear.
25. 63. — 56. — 52. — 39.	25. 63. — 56. — 52. — 39.	Clear in morning; sprinkling of rain, and again clear.
26. 63. — 56. — 52. — 39.	26. 63. — 56. — 52. — 39.	Clear.
27. 78. — 71. — 67. — 53.	27. 78. — 71. — 67. — 53.	Clear.
28. 77. — 70. — 66. — 52.	28. 77. — 70. — 66. — 52.	Clear.
29. 69. — 62. — 58. — 44.	29. 69. — 62. — 58. — 44.	Cloudy, rain; sunset clear.
30. 59. — 52. — 48. — 34.	30. 59. — 52. — 48. — 34.	Clear.

This gives a mean temperature for the month of 59.5 degrees, which compares as follows with the mean temperature of the month in the past:—

Mean temperature, April, 1869.	Degrees.
1869.	59.5
1870.	59.5
Average of means for April since 1799.	51.25
Highest mean (April, 1855).	60.0
Lowest mean (April, 1794 and 1795).	40.00

By this it will be seen that, although the mean temperature of the month was 2.25 degrees above the average for the previous eighty years, it was still nearly a degree lower than that of April, 1869, and three degrees below that of April, 1865, when the mean temperature of the month was the highest on record.

Several times the thermometer attained a very high figure, the highest being on the 25th, when it stood at 84.5 degrees, while on the 15th it stood at 84 degrees. The highest point attained in April of last year was on the 10th, when the mercury stood at 81 degrees. The lowest point attained was 35 degrees, on the 4th and 5th, the lowest point in April, 1869, having been 34 degrees, at which the mercury stood on the corresponding days.

Rain fell plentifully during the month, the total being 5.61 inches, against 2.12 inches in April, 1869, and 5.44 inches in April, 1868.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—The eighteenth anniversary of this popular institution comes off at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, May 5. There will be a large and interesting program, so that those who purpose attending should prepare themselves for a collection, the proceeds of which, after deducting the expenses of the anniversary, will be devoted to the erection of a chapel at the Home. Such a building is greatly needed, and the managers hope that the large audience which will be present will generously aid the proposed institution. Those who desire tickets should apply at once to the lady managers. The entertainment promises to be one of more than ordinary interest.

THE RECORDER'S COURT.—Before Recorder Givins, this morning, was arraigned Patrick Flood, on the charge of committing an assault and battery upon a colored man named Andrew Golden, on Friday last. Flood is a fireman on board the steamboat *Twilight*, and Golden is a waiter. Some dispute arising at the supper-table, Flood threw a cup at Golden, striking him on the head, injured him severely. Hence the charge. Patrick was held in \$500 bail to answer.

SUDDEN DEATH.—James Gorman, aged eighty years, residing on Washington street, above Hipple's lane, Twenty-first ward, was found dead in his bed this morning. Cause—intemperance.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At 12:30 this afternoon the roof of No. 743 South Ninth street was slightly damaged by fire.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

The Roads in Philadelphia—Their Operations for 1869 in Comparison with 1868.

Below we give the operations of the different passenger railway companies of Philadelphia for the year 1869, in comparison with 1868. The figures are obtained principally from the Auditor-General's report on the railroads of the State for the year 1869, which has just been issued.

NAME OF ROAD.	1868.	1869.	1870.
1. Philadelphia and Camden (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
2. Philadelphia and Germantown (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
3. Philadelphia and Lancaster (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
4. Philadelphia and Pottsville (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
5. Philadelphia and Reading (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
6. Philadelphia and Schuylkill (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
7. Philadelphia and York (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
8. Philadelphia and Chester (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
9. Philadelphia and Delaware (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
10. Philadelphia and Maryland (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
11. Philadelphia and Virginia (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
12. Philadelphia and North Carolina (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
13. Philadelphia and South Carolina (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
14. Philadelphia and Georgia (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
15. Philadelphia and Florida (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
16. Philadelphia and Alabama (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
17. Philadelphia and Mississippi (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
18. Philadelphia and Louisiana (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
19. Philadelphia and Texas (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
20. Philadelphia and California (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
21. Philadelphia and Oregon (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
22. Philadelphia and Washington (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
23. Philadelphia and Idaho (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
24. Philadelphia and Montana (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
25. Philadelphia and Wyoming (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
26. Philadelphia and Utah (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
27. Philadelphia and Arizona (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
28. Philadelphia and Nevada (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
29. Philadelphia and Colorado (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
30. Philadelphia and New Mexico (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
31. Philadelphia and Texas (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
32. Philadelphia and California (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
33. Philadelphia and Oregon (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
34. Philadelphia and Washington (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
35. Philadelphia and Idaho (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
36. Philadelphia and Montana (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
37. Philadelphia and Wyoming (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
38. Philadelphia and Utah (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
39. Philadelphia and Arizona (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
40. Philadelphia and Nevada (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
41. Philadelphia and Colorado (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
42. Philadelphia and New Mexico (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
43. Philadelphia and Texas (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
44. Philadelphia and California (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
45. Philadelphia and Oregon (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
46. Philadelphia and Washington (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
47. Philadelphia and Idaho (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
48. Philadelphia and Montana (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
49. Philadelphia and Wyoming (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
50. Philadelphia and Utah (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
51. Philadelphia and Arizona (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
52. Philadelphia and Nevada (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
53. Philadelphia and Colorado (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
54. Philadelphia and New Mexico (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
55. Philadelphia and Texas (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
56. Philadelphia and California (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
57. Philadelphia and Oregon (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
58. Philadelphia and Washington (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
59. Philadelphia and Idaho (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
60. Philadelphia and Montana (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
61. Philadelphia and Wyoming (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
62. Philadelphia and Utah (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
63. Philadelphia and Arizona (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
64. Philadelphia and Nevada (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
65. Philadelphia and Colorado (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
66. Philadelphia and New Mexico (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
67. Philadelphia and Texas (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
68. Philadelphia and California (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
69. Philadelphia and Oregon (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
70. Philadelphia and Washington (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
71. Philadelphia and Idaho (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
72. Philadelphia and Montana (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
73. Philadelphia and Wyoming (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
74. Philadelphia and Utah (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
75. Philadelphia and Arizona (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
76. Philadelphia and Nevada (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
77. Philadelphia and Colorado (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
78. Philadelphia and New Mexico (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
79. Philadelphia and Texas (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
80. Philadelphia and California (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
81. Philadelphia and Oregon (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
82. Philadelphia and Washington (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
83. Philadelphia and Idaho (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
84. Philadelphia and Montana (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
85. Philadelphia and Wyoming (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
86. Philadelphia and Utah (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
87. Philadelphia and Arizona (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
88. Philadelphia and Nevada (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
89. Philadelphia and Colorado (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
90. Philadelphia and New Mexico (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
91. Philadelphia and Texas (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
92. Philadelphia and California (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
93. Philadelphia and Oregon (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
94. Philadelphia and Washington (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
95. Philadelphia and Idaho (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
96. Philadelphia and Montana (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
97. Philadelphia and Wyoming (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
98. Philadelphia and Utah (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
99. Philadelphia and Arizona (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
100. Philadelphia and Nevada (Market Street).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

The Roads in Philadelphia—Their Operations for 1869 in Comparison with 1868.

Below we give the operations of the different passenger railway companies of Philadelphia for the year 1869, in comparison with 1868. The figures are obtained principally from the Auditor-General's report on the railroads of the State for the year 1869, which has just been issued.

	Taxes (1850).	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	Expenses.
1.	\$58,960	\$100,760	\$11,565	\$7,576	\$9,512	\$4,581	\$4,581	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
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